

Every person who maliciously cuts, tears, defaces, breaks or injures any book, map, chart, picture, engraving, statue, coin, model, apparatus, or other work of literature, art, mechanics, or object of curiosity, deposited in any public library, gallery, museum or collection is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Penal Code of California, 1915, Section 623.

GLENDALE CALIF. PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 9010 00836827 0

GLENDALE PUBLIC LIBRARY
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

REFERENCE

R

c.2

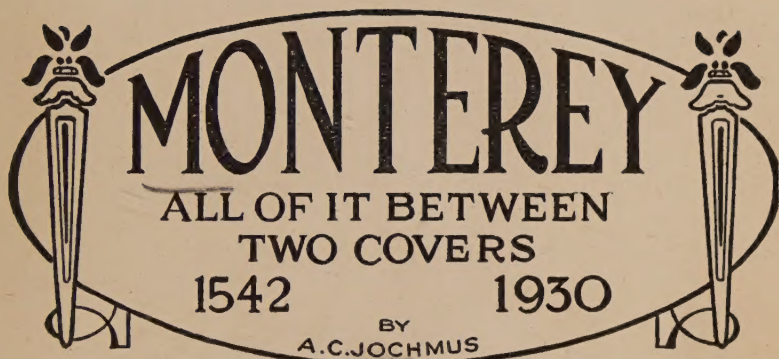
979.4 Jochmus, A. C.

J Monterey

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS ROOM

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

U-53



PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA

979.4

J 81162 c.2

973 3

PREFACE

My aim has been to incorporate within the two covers of this book, matters pertaining to the historic city of Monterey, which otherwise would have to be gained from the reading of innumerable volumes, newspapers and magazines.

I have quoted from various works, newspapers and magazines to which I make grateful acknowledgment for the use of far better material than I could possibly manufacture.

"Land Book of Monterey"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1875
"History of Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maj. Rollin G. Watkins	
"The Grizzly Bear Magazine"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"Three Years in California"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Walter Colton	
"On the Footprints of the Padres"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Charles Warren Stoddard	
"Historic Landmarks of Monterey"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Anna Geil Andressen	
"History of California"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	John Frost, L. L. D.	
"California Blue Book"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1907
"Colorado"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bayard Taylor	
"Sunset Magazine"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"Furietta and Vasquez"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hollister Free Lance	
"Brown and the Dons"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tiery L. Ford	
"The Early Days and Men of California"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W. F. Swasey	
"Pacific History Stories"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Harr Wagner	
"Sea Gleams from Monterey Peninsula"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lucy Neely McLane	
"Peninsula Daily Herald"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monterey	
"Huthill's History of California"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"Bancroft's History of California"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H. H. Bancroft	
"Little's History of California"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"Carmel Pine Cone"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carmel, Calif.	
"History of Monterey and San Benito Counties"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M. Guinn, A. M.	
"Pacific Grove Review"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pacific Grove, Calif.	
"Cold Days"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Owen Coleman Coy	

THE FIRST SIGHT

June 27, 1542, Don Juan Cabrillo, a Portuguese by birth and a skilled seaman under orders from Antonio de Mendoza, the viceroy, set sail from Natividad on the west coast of New Spain, to explore the northwest coast of the Pacific. With two poorly built ships, the San Salvador and the Vitoria, he ploughed through the waters of the sea. Arriving at the Gulf of California, he continued slowly up the outer coast stopping at frequent intervals, and finally, on September 28, 1542, sailed into a landlocked harbor, sheltered from the winds and an admirable place to anchor. The harbor they named San Miguel. It was the harbor that is now known as San Diego and its discovery brought them credit of being the first white men to set eyes upon Alta California.

On November 17, 1542, they found repose in the Bay of Monterey, where they anchored. Although the high sea prevented them from landing, to Cabrillo goes the credit for being the first of the Spanish explorers to anchor in the glistening waters of what was to become one of the most historic and important bays along the entire California coast.

SPANISH LANDING

Sebastian Vizcaino, a successful Spanish merchant, had had visions that he believed, if carried out, would make him exceedingly wealthy. His dreams were for the fishing of pearls in the Californias. Accordingly he got together a number of his friends and with them applied to the viceroy Luis de Valasco, for a license to engage in this business. Due to a quarrel among members of this newly-formed company the execution of the contract was delayed for a time, then finally it was brought before the courts. An order that Vizcaino and his companions commence their activities within three months was then issued. Thus matters stood when the Conde de Monterey arrived in Mexico. He, in turn, amended the order, giving Vizcaino more liberal terms than he had formerly secured, granting the company the "concession to enter the Californias and reduce them by peaceful means to subjection to the crown for which the conquerors were to have the usual vast privileges and exemptions granted to the pacifiers and settlers of new provinces."

However, when the Conde de Monterey learned that Vizcaino's earlier contract called for pearl fishing only and not at all the conquest of the land, he reconsidered in a measure, and, on February 29, 1596, wrote to the king, which finally resulted in the departure of Vizcaino in March, 1596, with three ships and a large number of men. Fifty of these deserted him as did one friar on the trip up the coast from Acapulco. Arriving at length at the site where Cortes had visited before him, he gave the territory the name of La Paz (Peace) because of the peaceful reception accorded him by the Indians. This name still holds today.

Establishing a colony here, he proceeded farther north. Returning to La Paz he sent most of the colonists back to New Spain on two of his ships, and, with four mariners, took the third himself, once again exploring northern waters. However, his ship lost its rudder-irons in a storm and he was forced to turn back to New Spain.

Not until 1602 did he again set forth on his explorations. In May of that year, with three ships, the San Diego, the Santo Thomas and the Tres Reyes, also

th some two hundred men, including three Carmelite friars and an expert map
ker, Geronimo Martinez, he sailed from Acapulco.

Crossing the Cape San Lucas, he made his way up the coast, stopping briefly
the Bay of San Diego and other points, then passed up to what is now the central
rt of California. The day of December 15, 1602, found the small fleet sailing
the bosom of the Pacific north of Point Conception (which they named) and
ey scanned the sea for a likely landing place. When the fog lifted they saw a
ountain range which they named Santa Lucia.

Shortly afterwards they sighted a river which they named Rio del Carmelo in
nor of the Carmelite priests accompanying the expedition. Then Point Pinos
s sighted! Point Pinos, landmark that was seen by Cermenho nearly seven years
ore and that has guided countless mariners since. It is the point of land that
erally pins our history to Monterey. It was here—in this locality—that Vizcaino
s desirous of finding a harboring place for the Manilla galleons which he expected
uld follow in later years. Sending a launch ahead in search of suitable anchorage,
waited in the outer waters. With the return of the launch, its commander said
at the land was very favorable and that a quiet bay was easy of access. The next
y Vizcaino's ships sailed into these peaceful waters, which they named the Mon-
ey Bay in honor of their viceroy.

Anxious of founding a settlement on Monterey Bay, Vizcaino sent glorifying
ports to his king. His letter, sent at a later date (May 23, 1603) from the City
Mexico, read:

"This port (that of Monterey) is sheltered from all winds, while on the im-
mediate shores there are pines, from which masts of any desired size can be obtained,
well as live oaks and white oaks, rosemary, the vine, the rose of Alexandria, a
at variety of game, such as rabbits, hare, partridges and other sorts and species
nd in Spain. This land has a genial climate, its waters are good and it is fertile,
ging from the varied and luxuriant growths of trees and plants; and it is thickly
tled with people whom I found to be of gentle disposition, peaceable and docile.
. . . . Their food consists of seeds which they have in great abundance and
riety, and of the flesh of game such as deer, which are larger than cows, and bear,
d of cattle and bisons and many other animals."

On landing at Monterey, leaders and crew held a council to make plans for
ure activities. Many men were sick with scurvy and several had died; and in
dition their food supply was running low. It was the decree, therefore, that Ad-
ral Gomez in the Santo Tomas should immediately return to Spain, taking the ill
riners and official reports of the expedition with him. His trip proved disastrous
that twenty-five of the thirty-four men he had on board died.

Vizcaino and his accompanying ship left the waters of Monterey, January 3,
63 (after a stay of eighteen days). He reached Acapulco March 21, 1603. Later
visited the King of Spain in order to obtain his permission and assistance in
rting a new colony in Monterey. Finally Phillip III, in 1606, "ordered the vice-
of New Spain to fit out immediately an expedition to be commanded by Viz-
no for the occupation and settlement of the port of Monterey. Before the expedi-

tion could be gotten ready Vizcaino died and his colonization scheme with him. Had he lived to carry out his scheme, the settlement of California would have antedated that of Jamestown, Virginia, by one year."

Although the credit for discovering Monterey Bay goes to Roderiguez Cermenho, the renown for being the first white man to set foot upon the soil of Monterey goes unreservedly to Vizcaino.

A hundred and sixty years passed after the death of Vizcaino's colonization plan before the Spanish crown again attempted to make use of its enormous possessions in Alta California.

FATHER SERRA ARRIVES

One of the most momentous events in the history of Monterey, aside from the actual discovery of it, was that day, the 31st of May, 1769, when Father Junipero Serra arrived at its shores. It was through his efforts that California advanced at an astonishing pace, bringing the Indians to a better understanding with the white race, begetting attention from many other quarters of the world. Of this event Father Crespi wrote as follows:

"On the third day of June, 1770, Pentecost Sunday, when Commander Don Gaspar de Portola with his officers, subalterns, soldiers and the rest of the late expedition, Don Juan Perez, captain of the packet-boat San Antonia, with his sub-captain, Don Miguel del Pino, the whole crew and the rest of the sea expedition and the Rev. Father Lector and President of all the missions, Fr. Junipero Serra with Fra. Juan Crespi, had assembled on the shore of the Port of Monterey, an enramada having been erected on the very spot and near the live-oak where in 1617 the Rev. Carmelite Fathers, who had come with the expedition of Commander Sebastian Vizcaino, celebrated the holy Sacrifice of the Mass, the altar having been arranged and the bells suspended, the celebration began with the loud ringing of the bells.

"The said Fr. Presidente vested with alb and stole, all kneeling, then imploring the assistance of the Holy Ghost (whose coming upon the small assembly of the apostles and disciples of the Lord of the Universal Church celebrated that day) and sang the hymn of the day, the Veni Creator Spiritus. Thereupon he blessed the water and with it the great cross, which had been constructed and which all helped to raise and place in position, and then venerated. He then sprinkled the whole surroundings and the shore with holy water in order to drive away all infernal enemies.

Thereupon High Mass was commenced at the altar upon which stood the image of Our Lady, which through the inspector-general, the Most Rev. Francisco Lorenzana, Archbishop of Mexico, had donated for the expedition to Monterey. This first holy mass was sung by the said Fr. President, who also preached after the Gospel, whilst repeated salutes from the cannons of the bark and volleys from the muskets and firearms supplied the lack of musical instruments. At the close of the holy Mass the Salve Regina was sung before the lovely statue of Our Lady, and then the whole ceremony concluded with the Te Deum Laudamus.



FATHER JUNIPERO SERRA
Founder and President of the California Missions—1769-1784



*Carmel Mission, founded at Monterey, June 3rd, 1770. Removed to
Carmel Valley in 1771.*



Colton Hall

"When the function of the church was finished, the commander took formal session of the land in the name of our King, Don Carlos III (whom God preserve), by raising anew the royal standard which had already been unfurled after erection of the cross. Then followed the customary ceremonies of the uprooting of herbs, throwing of stones, and drawing up a record of all that transpired."

"On the same day of Pentecost, June 3rd, the Rev. Fr. Presidente of the missions, Fr. Junipero Serra, in the name of the king and of the Rev. Fr. Guardian of the Venerable Discretory of the Apostolic College of the Propagation of the Faith of San Fernando de Mexico, established the new mission under the title of San Carlos Borromeo. Naming as principal patron of the new church the most holy patriarch St. Joseph, he took possession of it in the name of said college, and assigned his fellow missionary Fr. Juan Crespi, his disciple in philosophy."

On this same day Alejo Vino, the ship calker of the San Antonia who had died the day before, was buried, with impressive funeral rites, at the foot of the large cross which had been erected in front of the proposed chapel.

At this juncture plans were laid for a presidio—an essential feature of the colonization work. Under the direction of Portola rude huts were constructed in Monterey for the shelter of the soldiers, the officers and the padres. Around the square containing these huts, a palisade of poles was erected. This palisade was later to be supplanted with walls of adobe and stone. The inclosure then measured one hundred and ten yards on each side. On the north were the main entrance, the guard house, and the warehouses; on the west the houses of the governor commander and other officers, some fifteen apartments in all; on the east nine houses for soldiers, and a blacksmith shop; and on the south, besides nine similar houses, was the presidio church, opposite the main gateway (Bancroft's History of California).

Portola turned the military command over to Lieutenant Pedro Fages and proceeded to Mexico.

REMOVAL OF THE MISSION

On June 9th, 1771, Father Serra inspected the valley of the Carmelo in order to find a suitable site for the mission of San Carlos, which he had already planned to remove from the vicinity of the presidio. Finding a favorable locality, he put three sailors and four Lower Californians to work cutting timber for the edifice. The soldiers supervised the work and protected the laborers. When the work had started, Father Serra departed from the scene of activity, to found missions San Antonio de Padua, which he did. After returning from a stay of fifteen days, he went to the Carmelo in August to hasten the work of construction on the mission, which, up to that time, had proceeded very slowly, and in December, 1771, he and Father Crespi with five soldiers moved into the new buildings.

THE ARRIVAL OF JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA

On October 23, 1775, the Anza expedition departed overland from Tubac with a total of two hundred and forty persons and over a thousand animals. Only one of the thirty soldiers who planned to remain in Alta California was unaccompanied by his wife; this man was Lieutenant Moraga. It can be seen that great care was

exercised by Anza to make the expedition successful from every standpoint—an insurance of "home life" in the new country. The success of the expedition and the skilled guidance of Anza can be appreciated by the fact that only one death occurred in the long journey, and that a mother, at childbirth. "When one thinks of the scores that lost their lives in the days of '49 over these same trails, Anza's skill as a frontiersman stands revealed." After aiding in quelling the Indian uprising at San Diego, Anza reached Monterey in March, 1776, from which place he left on March 23 for his exploration of San Francisco, leaving the families behind, and returned again to Monterey in April of the same year.

FELIPE DE NEVE

Felip de Neve served as Governor of California from October, 1774, until September, 1782. He arrived in Monterey in February, 1777, in addition to founding the pueblos of San Jose and Los Angeles, Governor de Neve was important to California history in other ways. The oldest legally founded city of California, forty miles from Santa Cruz, was responsible to his work. It was here, in the Place of the Two Shrines (the Santa Clara Valley in which are the Mission Santa Clara and Mission San Jose) that Governor de Neve, erected the first legal California pueblo. This was named in honor of St. Joseph and is known now as the City of San Jose. The founding of this pueblo came about in this way: Following instructions from Mexico to erect pueblos near the various missions with all dispatch, Governor de Neve sent Don Jose Moraga, Lieutenant Commandant of the Presidio of San Francisco with several soldiers versed in agriculture and a handful of pabladores, or settlers, to Santa Clara Valley to found the settlement. Arriving at a river, which is named Guadalupe, Moraga ordered a halt, unsheathed his sword, and thrusting it into the fertile loam, said: "Here, in the name of God and our Sovereign King, shall we build the pueblo of San Jose." This was November 29th, 1777.

A QUIET ERA

The period from 1782 to 1800 passed in comparative quietness. No momentous events occurred, and these eighteen years were productive of greater peace than any before. The age tingled with romance; love supplanted by bloodshed, and the beginnings of many Spanish families that have endured to this day were started.

When Governor de Neve was made Inspector-General of the troops of the Provincias Internas, by an act of the King, he left Monterey for Chihuahua, and Pedro Fages became governor in 1782. At his estate in Monterey, Governor Fages had an orchard of some six hundred fruit trees, besides shrubs and grape-vines, and was proud of it. He improved the moral conditions through the territory, he demanded absolute moral conduct among his officers at the presidio and the Alcaldes of the pueblos. Fages left Monterey in 1791, being succeeded by Jose Antonio Romeu. Early in the reign of Governor Fages, Father Serra died (August 2, 1784), and the country greatly mourned his loss.

FOREIGNERS ARRIVE

Compte de Laperouse was one of the first foreigners to visit Monterey. He

g been sent by the French government on a voyage of exploration and scientific discovery around the globe, he cast anchor in the Monterey Bay, September 14, 1786. For ten days he remained here.

For the first time, 1788, American ships, the *Columbia* and *Lady Washington* arrived, their captains, James Kendrick and Robert Gray, were the first American navigators to sail upon the Pacific.

Vancouver made three visits, 1792, 1793 and 1794, on the last trip he remained in Monterey about twenty-two days.

The *Discovery*, commanded by William Broughton, stopped at Monterey in 1796; the *Otter*, commanded by Ebenezer Dorr, (the first United States vessel ever to anchor in an Alta California port, stopped at Monterey from October 29 to November 6, 1796.

Returning to the arrival at Monterey of Governor Romeu who had succeeded Pedro Fages, we find that at the time of his arrival he was suffering from a serious disease, his reign was a short one. He died of his affliction in Monterey, a year and seven months after his appointment to office.

Then a council was formed in Monterey to select a new governor. Jose Dario Arguello, commandante of the Presidio of Monterey; Lieut. Jose Francisco de Ortega, of Loreta; Lieut. Felipe de Goycochea, of Santa Barbara; and Ensign Herenegildo Sal, of San Francisco, met in this council and selected Capt. Jose Joaquin Arrillaga of Loreto as the logical one to fill the position of new governor—a temporary appointment until a permanent governor could be put in office. He arrived in Monterey early in 1793 and at once entered upon the duties of his office, he confined himself almost entirely with the presidios, endeavoring to improve their weak and extremely inefficient conditions. He wrote a full report of the situation to the Viceroy and prepared for his successor an elaborate statement of the situation. Having done these things, Arrillaga did not await the arrival of his successor, but returned to Loreto.

Following Governor Arrillaga came Governor Diego de Borica, the seventh governor of California, who started his term in 1794, and practically chose his own successor by recommending Jose Joaquin de Arrillaga to be the eighth governor of California. Borica induced Arrillaga to apply for the position, and wrote a strong endorsement of the application to the Viceroy in Mexico. The Viceroy, in turn, recommended Arrillaga's appointment to the King, and in the year 1800, Arrillaga returned to Monterey to take up the duties of a position which he had temporarily exercised previously, between the years 1792 and 1794. He was destined to serve longer as Governor of California than any other man who held that position under Spain either before or after his time. For fourteen long years—hard working years—was Don Jose Joaquin Arrillaga the Spanish Governor of the Province of California. He is the only Spanish Governor whose dust lies in California. He died at the lonely Mission of Soledad, July 25, 1814, and was buried there.

When Arrillaga began his rule in 1800 there were about four hundred persons included in the military establishment of the Province. Following his death in his forty-fourth year, Jose Dario Arguello, the Commandante of Santa Barbara, tem-

porarily filled the office of governor. After about a year in this capacity, his successor, "the renowned Pablo Vicente de Sola," as McGroarty speaks of him, "then and last Spanish Governor of California, arrived at Monterey with his entourage from Mexico. It had required nearly three months for the new Governor to make the sea voyage from Mexico to Monterey, where he arrived, August 30, 1815. Sola was then fifty-five years old and was the stately product of a life-long career of military and diplomatic training in the service of the King. The wealth, the beauty and the very flower of California were waiting to greet him when his ship anchored in the bright waters of Monterey and he stepped from his shallop upon the cypress shores.

As Sola stepped ashore the cannon from the heights of the presidio thundered their welcome from their iron throats; the troops were drawn up in a long line saluting the new Governor as he passed; at the door of the Royal Church of San Carlos of Monterey the dignitaries of the California Missions awaited him. In the afternoon there was a carnival of games, there were Spanish and Indian dances, and a bull and bear fight. At night there was a great banquet and a ball at which the Indian musicians furnished the music.

Such, then, was the opening of Sola's term. The year 1818 was the only time in Alta California history, prior to the coming of the Americans, that an external foe ever attacked the province. It seems that in May, 1818, a ship called the *San Rosa*, flying the patriot flag of Argentine, touched at the Hawaiian Islands, and on November 20th a sentinel at Point Pinos, reported the approach of two ships. The total forces of Monterey, forty men in all, was assembled. The principal ships for the defense of eight guns, were in command of Sergeant Manuel Gomez, who was said to be the uncle of an officer on one of Bouchard's ships, a certain Luciano Gomez. A new battery of three guns was improvised on the beach, and placed in charge of Corporal Jose Vallejo. Monterey was attacked and captured, and the town was sacked. Bouchard remained at Monterey about a week and then sailed toward the south.

Among other events worthy of record in this era is the arrival of the first permanent non-Spanish white settlers. In 1814 came John Gilroy, next after Gilroy came an Irishman named John Milligan, he is said to have taught weaving to the Indians at the missions. In 1816 the first American to remain in the province arrived. This was Thomas W. Doak, a young man of twenty-nine, who came from Boston in the ship *Albatross*.

In 1822 a ship appeared in the harbor of Monterey flying a flag of green, white and red with an eagle and a crown in the center. A boat manned by oarsmen pulled off from the ship and landed their leader, who presented himself to the Commandante of Monterey and addressed him as follows: "I am the Cannon Augustin Fernandez de San Vincente. I have come from the Imperial Mexican Capital with dispatches directed to the Governor of this Province, Don Pablo Vicente de Sola. I demand to be conducted to his presence in the name of my Sovereign, the Liberator of Mexico, General Don Augustin de Iturbide (McGroarty).

The hour when Spanish dominion in California was to end had come.

MEXICAN RULE

The Mexican era, so-called, lasted through a period of twenty-five years, from 1822 to 1846. Monterey, as in the Spanish era, remained the capital of California, and the most important place in the province. Twelve men filled the gubernatorial chair in this period, and as practically all of them resided in Monterey we list them as follows: Luis Arguello (1822-1825), Jose Maria Echeandia (1825-1831), Manuel Victoria (1831-1832), Pio Pico (1832-twenty days), Echeandia again (1832-1833, in the south only), Augustin Zamorano (1832-1833, in the north only), Jose Figueroa (1833-1835), Jose Castro (1835-1836), Nicholas Gutierrez (1836-four months), Mariano Chico (1836-three months), Gutierrez again (1836-three months), Juan Bautista Alvarado (1836-1842), Manuel Micheltorena (1842-1845), Pico again (1845-1846), Jose Maria Flores (1846-1847).

No doubt the greatest local excitement during Arguellos' reign was produced by the Indian revolt of 1842.⁴⁴ In November, 1825, Lieutenant-Colonel Echeandia arrived from Mexico to become governor of the province, and remained at Monterey one year. Victoria came to Monterey and was installed in office in January, 1831, making that place his capital, and in January, 1832, resigned, and Zamorano was made temporary governor, serving until the arrival of Figueroa in January, 1833. One of his first acts had to do with the grant of an amnesty to all who had been concerned in the late revolt. This announcement he caused to be published in a circular dated January 16, 1833,—the first printing in the history of the province.

Jose Castro succeeded Figueroa in 1835 and resigned in 1836 in favor of Lieutenant-Colonel Gutierrez. In April, 1836, Mariano Chico arrived from Mexico as the new governor. Chico lasted three months, during which time he made himself the most hated ruler the province ever had. Gutierrez resumed power in Chico's departure for Mexico, late in November Juan Bautista Alvarado quietly took possession of various strategic points of Monterey and on the 4th the "battle" began between his forces and those of Gutierrez. Alvarado made his forces seem larger than they were by marching them in the open from one place to another and causing them to return unseen. Then he ordered his men to start fighting. Only a single shell could be found that would fit any of the cannon, but with this they hit the governor's house. That ended the battle! Gutierrez surrendered, and was put aboard a ship bound for Mexico.

Friction between Governor Alvarado and Vallejo, the military governor, developed to such a point, that the Mexican government resolved to reunite the civil and military power in one person. To avoid offending either Alvarado or Vallejo, it was necessary to relieve both of their authority and to send out a governor from Mexico, General Manuel Micheltorena, who arrived with his *cholos* in 1842. Alfred Robinson has this to say of the "*cholos*": "They presented a state of wretchedness and misery unequalled (Micheltorena's army). Not one individual among them possessed a jacket or pantaloons; but naked, and like the savage Indians, they concealed their nudity with dirty, miserable blankets. The females were not much better off; they appeared like convicts, and indeed the greater part of them had been

charged with the crime either of murder or theft. And these were the soldiers sent to subdue this happy country."

On October 19, 1842, Monterey had been required to surrender to an American fleet under Commodore Thomas Jones. In the double belief that war between the United States and Mexico had been declared and that England was desirous of picking up Alta California for herself. Jones had made a hurried voyage from Peru, he took possession of Monterey, but the next day finding himself in error, he hauled down his colors and made such apology to Governor Micheltorena as he deemed necessary.

FELIPE DE NEVE

Felipe de Neve served as Governor of California from October, 1774, until September, 1782. His fame as a California governor rests upon the fact that he was the founder of the old Spanish pueblos of San Jose and Los Angeles. He is also famous as the author of what was termed the "Reglamento," a complete code of legislation for the Province of California which he promulgated in June, 1779, dating it from the "Royal Presidio of San Carlos de Monterey." This code made provision for the conduct of the presidio down to the minutest detail for the support of the troops and the families connected with the military service. It also regulated the procedure for the settlement of the country, setting forth laws for the establishment and government of pueblos and towns and making rules for the promotion of agriculture, stock raising and other branches of industry. The Reglamento was indeed a very statesmanlike document and is so regarded to this day by good authorities.

Neve's striking abilities were such that he became marked for a higher honor. The King of Spain decorated him with the Royal Order of Charles III, raised him to the rank of Colonel and made him Inspector General of all the troops of the Provincias Internas, which included Sonora, New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Texas and both the Californias. This necessitated de Neve's removal from Chihuahua, where he was soon still further honored by the King with an appointment to be a General of Brigade. He died at Chihuahua in the latter part of the year 1782.

PEDRO FAGES

When Governor de Neve left California, Pedro Fages filled the post left vacant at Monterey, becoming Governor of California in 1782. He rose to this position which he held for eight years, from a lieutenant of infantry, having commanded a company of Calatonian volunteers at San Diego for a time.

Chapman says of him: "Pedro Fages had many amiable and appealing qualities. He was brave, energetic, and dashing, and was conscientious. He was exceedingly fond of children. He was indeed hot-tempered, furthermore, he was devoted to Alta California, and not eager to get away, as his predecessors had been. The love for the province had one of its manifestations in the interest he took in his estate at Monterey. He had an orchard of some six hundred fruit trees, besides shrubs and grape vines, and was proud of it. So altogether, Californians should remember Pedro Fages as one of the best governors of the Spanish era."

Governor Fages was not alone as a hot-head; his wife, from all accounts, ranked him a close second in this—if, she did not lead him. Having brought her to Ca

nia only after much pleading, he had the pleasure then of listening to her constant nagging over existing conditions. Eulalia de Callis, the lady whom he had married, had, you must understand, come from a family of high quality; and, although in California she was the wife of the governor and also ranked as the first lady in social standing who had ever visited the province, conditions displeased her extremely.

When a daughter was born to her on the 3rd day of August, 1784, she announced seriously that she was leaving California—at once! This evoked a landslide of trouble, and after a quarrel of about a year, Fages and his wife were reconciled, in September, 1785. Dona Eulalia, however, did not give up her attempts to get away from Alta California. In the very next month after their reconciliation she wrote a petition to the Audiencia of Guadalajara asking for Fages' removal on the alleged ground of his ill health. Fages did not know of the petition until after it had been sent. He then made every effort to head it off, and was successful. The documents do not say what happened in the meantime at the gubernatorial residence.

Dona Eulalia seems finally to have won the fight. Early in 1790, Fages himself asked to be relieved. His petition was granted, and Jose Antonio de Roman was appointed in his place. In the fall of 1790, as soon as the news reached Monterey, Eulalia and her children took the San Blas boat, and left the province. Fages had been told that he need not wait the coming of his successor, but he stayed on for another year, until October or November, 1791. He probably joined his family in Mexico City, and is supposed to have died in 1796.

GOVERNORS OF CALIFORNIA

As Monterey was the capital of Alta California during the Spanish and Mexican regimes, and as all the governors, with the exception of three, had their residence in Monterey, a list of those officials might be of interest:

SPANISH AND MEXICAN GOVERNORS

Gaspar de Portola	1770-1771	Jose M. Echeandia	1825-1831
Manuel de Barri	1771-1774	Manuel Victoria	1831-1832
Manuel de Neve	1774-1782	Pio Pico	1832-1833
Manuel Fages	1782-1790	Jose Figueroa	1833-1835
Manuel Antonio Romeu	1790-1792	Jose Castro	1835-1836
Manuel de Arillaga	1792-1794	Nicolas Gutierrez	1836
Manuel de Borica	1794-1800	Mariana Chico	1836
Manuel J. de Arrillaga	1800-1814	Nicolas Gutierrez	1836-1842
Manuel Arguello	1814-1815	Juan B. Alvarado	1842
Manuel Vicente de Sola	1815-1822	Manuel Micheltorena	1842-1845
Manuel Vicente de Sola	1822-1823	Pio Pico	1845-1846
Manuel Arguello	1823-1825		

MILITARY GOVERNORS (AMERICAN)

Commodore John Drake Sloat	July 7, 1846, to July 29, 1846
Commodore Robert F. Stockton	July 29, 1846, to March 1, 1847
Major Stephen Kearney	March 1, 1847, to May 31, 1847
Colonel Richard D. Mason	May 31, 1847, to April 13, 1849
General Bennett Riley	April 13, 1849, to December 20, 1849

FIRST AMERICAN GOVERNOR (STATE)

Governor H. Burnett	December 20, 1849, to January 9, 1851
---------------------------	---------------------------------------

GOVERNOR MICHELTORENA

Governor General Micheltorena was a genial gentleman who was in many ways deserving of better fortune than fate accorded him as a ruler of the Californians. A revolution broke out in November, 1844. After several weeks of maneuvering between Salinas and Santa Clara, an agreement was reached in December, according to which Micheltorena was to send his cholos back to Mexico within three months. It soon afterward became apparent that the governor had no intention of fulfilling the treaty, but on the contrary was getting ready to deliver his opponents a knockout blow. Among others he enlisted a number of foreigners, mostly Americans, under John A. Sutter, whose establishment at New Helvetia (Sacramento) had, since its founding in 1839, become the principal rendezvous of the immigrants by the overland trails. Isaac Graham also joined Micheltorena with a contingent of sharp-shooters. Alvarado and Castro, who were among the leaders of the opposition, hastened south, gathering adherents as they went. Arrived before Los Angeles they attacked the garrison, and captured the city in battle (January 20, 1845) in which several men were killed or wounded. They made much of the fact that Micheltorena's army consisted largely of foreigners, procuring the enlistments to their own forces as a result of the patriotic ardor thus aroused. Meanwhile they too recruited a foreign company!

On February 20 and 21, 1845, the battle of Cahuenga Pass was fought, at Alames, west of the pass, on the 20th, and at the Verduga ranch, on the other side, on the 21st. The forces engaged were larger than usual; it is said that the Californians had no fewer than four hundred men. They also had two cannons as against Micheltorena's three. On both sides there were a number of foreigners in great part Americans, but some of the more prominent among them in each camp were at work pointing out how this was none of their quarrel. So the foreigners in each army did little, if anything, but watch the fight. The engagement on the 20th was mainly an artillery duel, with nobody taking any chances of getting hit. It is said that one horse on the patriot side had his head shot off and perhaps another was killed, while Micheltorena's casualties were limited to the wounding of one mule. On the 21st neither man nor animal fell. And then Micheltorena capitulated! Indeed, his cause was hopeless, now that the foreign riflemen would not aid him. He agreed to leave Alta California, taking his cholas (convicts) with him, and late in March he did so. With his departure the last real vestige of Mexican rule was gone, though a shadowy allegiance was retained some few months longer.

A divided local authority was now restored, with Pio Pico as civil governor and Jose Castro military commandant. Immediately, the lack of harmony between north and south revived. Pico, earliest in a long line of Los Angeles "boosters," removed the capital to the southern metropolis, while Castro and the provincial treasurer and custom house officials remained at Monterey. Even in his own section Pico was beset with troubles, including a plotted uprising by that stormy petrel of Alta California politics, Jose Antonio Carrillo. The plot was discovered, and Carrillo was forced to add yet another exile to several in his career which had gone before. Differences of opinion between Pico and Castro were easily in evidence. The

most serious question was that of a division of the provincial revenues. Debts were pressing, and salaries were either unpaid or being scaled down, a situation which had become chronic, but needs were greater than ever. Pico was in a position to command legislation, favoring the civil branch as opposed to the military, but Castro and his friends were in control of the funds. Affairs were shaping themselves for a fresh civil war, when there came a burst from the blue that gave a new turn to the situation.

The news concerned a long-predicted uprising of foreigners, under the leadership, in the present instance, of John C. Fremont, an officer of the United States Army. That uprising was the celebrated Bear Flag Revolt.

WAR

War having been declared between the United States and Mexico over the annexation of Texas, Commodore John Drake Sloat, commander of the Pacific squadron, arrived in Monterey on the frigate *Savannah*, and on July 7, 1846, raised the Stars and Stripes over the Old Custom House, ending Mexican rule over California forever.

Monterey, the oldest town of all California, now basked under a flag that was new to her—as she had twice previously done; for the United States was, as you know, the third nation to possess her. Although the Stars and Stripes now waved over California, the conquest was not yet over; and it looked for a time as though those Stars and Stripes might come down the flagpole with all the speed with which they ascended. This, fortunately did not prove to be the case, but the events that made it so provide an important, and perhaps one of the most stirring chapters, to the history of California in general and Monterey in particular.

When Commodore Sloat had hauled his native flag aloft, he promptly wrote to General Jose Castro, Mexican Military Chief, and to Governor Pico, in which he stated the existence of war between the United States and Mexico and called for an immediate surrender of troops, munitions and public properties. Such a surrender, he intimated, would save the loss of perhaps many human lives. Sloat then continued to urge them to come to Monterey for a conference, assuring them they would be treated respectfully and that their lives and liberty would not be endangered.

At the time these letters were sent, a proclamation that Sloat had issued just prior to raising the flag, was gaining wide circulation. This, as well as the letters, were meant to allay any fears that might be felt by the Mexicans.

The letters and the proclamation, however, decidedly did not pacify the growing anger of the Mexicans. Indeed, both Pico and Castro began concocting a bit of pill which they expected to feed the "Gringos." In the first place, Pico refused to answer the letter sent by Sloat; and, although Castro penned a reply to Sloat that did not commit him on the subject, he turned immediately about and wrote to Pico that he had mustered one hundred and seventy men and was on the march.

In this letter to Pico, Castro also urged the governor to band all Californians and oust the invaders. Pico's ire was up. He called a meeting of the provincial

assembly, where there was a great deal of ranting and perhaps no little hissing and cursing the "Gringo," but the worst that this organization did at the time was to expel its venom.

Hatred was bubbling like hot oil, and the vortex of it seemed to be Monterey. It was here that the American aggressors did most of their campaigning and planning, and here that the furnaces grew ever ruddier in heating the feelings of the Mexicans. Fourteen days after Monterey had been occupied by the Americans, Sloat, in poor physical condition and disgusted with what he probably called the California mess, resigned from his command. He was succeeded by Commodore Robert F. Stockton, who dropped anchor in the Monterey Bay July 15, 1846. The two leaders, Sloat and Stockton, warmly greeted each other; and later, on the 29th, Sloat took his departure, sailing on the *Levant* for Mazatlan and Panama.

Stockton lost no time in letting the populace of California know that he meant business, having appointed Fremont a major and Gillespie a captain in the battalion. Stockton left for the conquest of southern California. Monterey was now shifted out of the scene for a time.

IMPORTANT EVENTS BRIEFLY TOLD

1542

Monterey Bay discovered by Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator in the employ of the Spanish government, and named "La Bahia de los Pinos" (The Bay of Pines).

1602

Landing of Sebastian Vizcaino and the place named "Monterey," meaning the "Forest of the King," literally, "monte del rey."

1770

Arrival of Father Junipero Serra, president of the California missions, and founding of San Carlos mission and presidio of Monterey. Monterey becomes the military and ecclesiastical capital of Alta California.

1771

San Carlos Mission removed to Carmel. The presidio and chapel remain at Monterey where San Carlos church now stands.

1773

The first authority for granting lands in California, given by the Viceroy of Mexico to Commandants Rivera y Moncada upon the occasion of his appointment to the office of commandants. Under these instructions the first land grant in California is made to one Manuel Butron, a soldier of the presidio of Monterey, who had married an Indian neophyte named Margarita Maria. The land granted was near Carmel Mission.

1779

First complete system or code of legislation for the provinces of the Californias (Lower and Upper) is framed by Governor Felipe de Neve, third governor of California, and dated June 1, 1779, at the Royal Presidio of San Carlos de Monterey. These laws contained full provisions for the government of the presidios and other

families connected with the military service; also for the colonization of the country and distribution of pueblo lands.

1782

Arrival of the first European woman to California. Dona Eulalia or "Senora Gobernadora," wife of Governor Fages, fourth governor of California, arrives at the presidio of Monterey.

1786

First scientific expedition and first foreign vessel to come to California. In this year the Bay of Monterey and the surrounding country are visited by the famous La Perouse, the French navigator and explorer, who was sent by Louis XVI with an organized expedition to explore the remote parts of the world. La Perouse is accompanied by 200 scientists of the most polished court in Europe. According to the report of La Perouse, published in 1792, Monterey was then the capital of Upper and Lower California and Lieutenant Colonel Pedro Fages was the resident governor, his authority extending over the two Californias and comprising not less than eight hundred leagues in circumference. Yet two hundred and eighty-two soldiers were the only subjects of this extended domain, the fifty thousand wandering Indians being subjects of mission control.

The white population of Monterey consisted of Governor Fages, with his family and servants, and thirty Spanish soldiers stationed at the fort, together with the priests of San Carlos Mission. Here in this limited community the French visitors were received with open arms. The house of Governor Fages and his servants was placed at their disposal and so courteous and friendly was the attitude of the garrison that La Perouse, to show his appreciation, presented the soldiers with bolts of handsome blue cloth.

1792

Arrival of the first American in California. In this year Alejandro Malaspino, Spanish navigator, landed at Monterey and with him came John Groem, who had shipped as a gunner of this expedition from Cadiz. He remained in Monterey, was baptized by the missionaries, and when he died, was buried at San Carlos mission.

In this same year George Vancouver, the English explorer, visited Monterey.

1818

Monterey was attacked by pirates under Bouchard, a privateer from South America. With two armed vessels they bombarded the town, captured and held the port for four days, and after setting fire to the presidio and fort and the houses of the governor and commandante and after doing other considerable damage they departed down the coast.

1821

First vaccination in California. The surgeon of the Russian boat Kutusof while in Monterey Bay vaccinated fifty-four persons during the epidemic of that year.

1822

Mexico revolts from Spain and establishes herself as a separate empire. Governor Sola, last Spanish governor of California, calls a meeting of the military and church officials and formally announces the action of Mexico. Monterey reluctantly

becomes the Mexican capital and Sola as reluctantly becomes the first Mexican governor of California. Augustine Iturbide, a half Indian, is crowned emperor of Mexico in July, 1822, and when the news reaches Monterey in April, 1823, the oath of allegiance to the emperor is taken at Monterey.

1823

W. E. P. Hartnell, an English merchant, with his partner, Hugh McCulloch establishes at Monterey the first commercial house in California, as a branch of a firm in Lima.

1824

The Mexican provinces revolt from the Iturbide empire and establish a republic. A few months pass and Iturbide is forced to abdicate the throne and is banished from Mexico. Mexico becomes a republic and the imperial banner is supplanted by the red, white and green of the republic. Thus, Monterey, the capital of Alta California, in little more than one year, passes under three forms of government—that of a kingdom, an empire and a republic.

1828

Mexico adopts liberal colonization laws and authorizes the governors to grant unoccupied lands to all settlers who agreed to cultivate and reside on them. Many settlers availed themselves of this opportunity and vast tracts of land are granted.

1834

Jose Maria Hajar, director of colonization, arrived in Monterey from Mexico with 150 colonists for the purpose of secularizing the missions. In this same year the first printing press and types to come to California are brought to Monterey by Governor Figueroa.

1836

Insurrections arise in Monterey, which finally terminates in the American conquest of California. Disputes arise between Governor N. Gutierrez and Juan B. Alvarado, Secretary of the Territorial Deputacion, concerning the administration of the custom house, resulting in the ousting of Gutierrez, and Alvarado being chosen by the people, governor of California, and Guadalupe Vallejo, military commander.

1842

Premature taking of Monterey by Americans. Commodore ^{Admiral} A. P. Catesby Jones, in command of the U. S. fleet on the Pacific coast, under the impression that war had been declared between the United States and Mexico entered the harbor of Monterey, captured the fort and raised the Stars and Stripes. The next day, finding himself in error he hauled down his colors and humbly apologized to the Mexican authorities for his conduct.

1845

In May, 1845, the United States government sent John C. Fremont to the Pacific coast. The expedition, consisting of sixty-two men, reached California in January, 1846, and encamped in the Sacramento valley. Fremont proceeded alone to Monterey, to explain to the officials the objects of his presence in the territory and to buy supplies for his men. In company with U. S. Consul Thomas O. Larkin he called on the Prefect Manuel Castro, and informed him that he was engaged in scien-

ic survey of a road to the Pacific coast, and that he desired to pass the remainder of the winter in California, with the intention of leaving for Oregon in the spring. Permission was given him to remain in California with the understanding that the exploring party was not to enter the settlements of the country. After obtaining the necessary supplies, Fremont returned to the Sacramento valley, but on the first of March he moved with all his men to the Alisal ranch, near Salinas.

In the meantime, the Mexican government had begun to take measures against the American immigration that had begun to pour into the country, and had issued instructions to Pio Pico, the governor of California to drive out the American families who had settled on the frontiers. Hearing that Fremont was encamped in the Alisal, Prefect Manuel Castro wrote him the following letter; which translated, reads:

Prefecture of the 2nd District,
Monterey, March 5, 1846.

Honorable Captain J. C. Fremont:

I have learned with much dissatisfaction that in contempt of the laws and authorities of the Mexican republic you have entered the towns of the district under my charge, with an armed force which the government of your nation must have placed under your command for the sole purpose of examining its own territory.

That this prefecture orders you immediately on the receipt of this communication to withdraw from the limits of this department, with the understanding that if you do not comply, this prefecture will take the measures necessary to compel you to respect this determination. God and liberty.

MANUEL CASTRO,
Prefect of the Second District.

Fremont, instead of leaving, immediately moved to a point on the summit of the Gabilan mountains, called by the Californians, "El Picacho del Gabilan" (Hawk's Peak), but now known as Fremont's Peak. The higher official, General Jose Castro, who was at San Juan Bautista, also sent Fremont a letter asking him to leave. Fremont, however, did not leave, but on March 7, raised the American flag. General Jose Castro gathered his men, about two hundred in number, but did not attack Fremont. After three days' waiting Fremont and his party abandoned their camp and proceeded to the north toward Sacramento. General Castro did not attempt to follow him, but on March 13, issued his proclamation calling Fremont and his men a band of highwaymen who had dared to raise the American flag and defy the authorities. Fremont, on the other hand, wrote to his wife that his sense of duty did not permit him to fight the Californians, but that he retired slowly and growlingly. Fremont afterwards took an active part in the events leading to the final conquest of California. His headquarters were at Monterey when California was under military rule, and the house occupied by him may be seen on Hartnell street.

1846

War having been declared between the United States and Mexico over the annexation of Texas, Commodore John Drake Sloat, commander of the Pacific squadron, arrived in Monterey on the frigate Savannah, and on July 7, 1846, raised the Stars and Stripes over the old Custom House, ending Mexican rule over California forever.

Commodore Sloat acts as military governor until August 17. He is succeeded by Commodore Stockton, and Walter Colton, the chaplain of the frigate Congress is appointed provisional Alcalde of Monterey.

1848

Intelligence of the discovery of gold on the American Fork reached Monterey. Soon commenced a rush to the mines which depopulated the town, from which it took years to recover.

1849

The government being semi-civil and semi-military and partly American and partly Mexican. Bennett Riley, then military governor, called a convention to meet at Monterey on the first of September, 1849, for the purpose of framing a state constitution. First Constitutional Convention meets at Colton Hall, September 1, 1849.

1850

In April, 1850, the county of Monterey is organized with Monterey as the county seat. Josiah Merritt, a New York attorney and pioneer of January, 1850 is chosen first judge of Monterey county.

California is admitted into the Union on September 9, and Monterey becomes the American state capital.

1851

By an act of the legislature passed April, 1851, the town is duly incorporated as a city and Phillip A. Roach is elected the first mayor of Monterey.

1872

The county seat is removed from Monterey to Salinas where it still remains.

1874

Building of the Monterey and Salinas Valley railroad by Mr. David Jacks and other prominent citizens of Monterey and Salinas. It is to the untiring energy of Mr. Jacks, however, and of Mr. C. S. Abbott of Salinas that the success of the railroad was due. Mr. Jacks gave \$25,000 to build the road and borrowed \$75,000 on his ranches, loaning the balance of the \$75,000 to other parties who put that amount in the project. Mr. Abbott invested \$50,000 and with Mr. Jacks and other citizens the necessary \$85,000 was raised to build the road. The road was sold later to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the track taken up and a new road built from Monterey to Castroville, connecting with the main line to San Francisco.

POETICAL MONTEREY

MONTEREY

(By Capt. Thomas Gray, in the Californian, 1878)

Who could behold the beauty and grace,
That cluster around this lovely place,
And not admire the charming scene,
So varied, peaceful and serene?
The man indeed must soulless be,
That could not chant one note to thee
At least but if in broken lays—
Fair Monterey, a song of praise,
Thy grandeur is so rich and rare,
And thou art beautiful as fair.

Yonder is seen the cloud-capped range,
Where beauty seems to interchange
With beauty; and the deep-hued trees,
Gently bending to the breeze—
Whilst the waters of the majestic bay
Proudly at thy feet doth lay,
The gamboling foam skips o'er the sand
More delicate than maiden's hand.
I wander near thy rugged shore
And wonder, as I gaze the more
On this sweet place, O, charming sight!
It fills the soul with strange delight,
Then watch old ocean, wild and grand,
Leap forth to kiss the silvery sand,
Then rolling back, new strength to gain,
Return and kiss it o'er and o'er again
'Till every nook and rock, it seems to me
Is filled with wonderous ecstasy.

Sweet melody of birds and fragrant flowers,
Fill thy balmy air and bowers
With sweet perfume and joyous song
To cheer us, as we pass along
By shady nook and stately pine
Whose branches seem to intertwine;
Beneath whose shade a rest is found,
And every spot seems holy ground.

Yet all these beauties eye can trace—
There is a shadow on thy face,
Fair Monterey! what makes thee sad,
Whilst nature all around is glad,
And the blue waters of the bay
Their homage to thy beauty pay?

Sweet Monterey, I think I see
A better day in store for thee;
Many from afar shall hear thy name
And come to see thy wond'rous fame
Matchless in clime, down by the sea
And thousands will come to stay with thee,
So the dark cloud will pass away,
For in the near approaching day
Prosperity again shall smile
Upon thee; and in the while
The shadow gone—and in its stead
A bow of brightness deck thy head.

MONTEREY

(Daniel O'Connel)

In a mantle of old traditions
In the ryme of a vanished day,
The silent and shrouded city
Sits by her crescent bay.

The ruined fort on the hill top,
Where never a bunting streams
Looks down a cannonless fortress,
On the solemn city of dreams.

Gardens of wonderful roses,
Climbang o'er roof, tree and wall,
Woodbine and crimson geranium,
Hollyhocks, purple and tall.

Mingle their odorous breathings
With the crisp, salt breeze from the sands,
Where pebbles and sounding sea shells
Are gathered by children's hands.

Women with olive faces,
And the liquid southern eye,
Dark as the forest berries
That grace the woods in July.

Tenderly train the roses
Gathered here and there,
A bud, the richest and rarest—
For a place in their long, dark hair.

Feeble and garrulous old men
Tell in the Spanish tongue
Of the good, grand times at the mission,
And the hymns that the Fathers sung.

Of the oil and wine and the plenty,
And the dance in the twilight gray;
"Ah these," and the head shakes sadly,
"Were good times in Monterey."

MONTEREY

(By Edwin Emmet Curtis)

Like a maiden musing sadly o'er her
suitsors turned away,
Long she sat in lonely beauty close
beside her crescent bay.

Heeding not the world of action that
beyond her portals lay,
Careless of the strife of nations,
living only for today.

Dreaming of a golden future, while the
present drifted by.
As a ship becalmed may linger 'neath the
storm-cloud in the sky.

All her passions wrapped in slumber;
slowly through her languid veins,
Flowed her blood, as in midsummer
Creeps the stream across the plains.

Never lover came to woo her, never
 woke she from her trance,
 Like the mystic Sleeping Beauty in
 the pages of romance.

'Till the fairy Prince of Progress smiled
 upon her hidden charms,
 On her ripe lips quickly kissed her,
 reached and drew her to his arms.

At his touch she slowly started, Indolence
 her limbs had bound,
 While she lingered, idly dreaming, where
 the tassled tree-tops sound;

And though heart and soul were eager
 to accept the proffered love,
 'Neath the tyrant's chain they struggled
 As the wings to prisoned dove.

Not in vain she strives to free them; for, behold!
 the chain is burst!
 Aided by the arm of Progress soon the
 last shall be the first.

Soon a queen among the cities that
 adorn our golden coast,
 Shall she stand, and in her glory,
 of her noble lover boast.

MONTEREY

(By Mrs. Annie E. Merritt)

Where the blue waves kiss the sand,
 As they leap a joyous band;
 Where the mountains towering high,
 Seem to touch the azure sky.
 Where the young vines meekly twine,
 Round the tall, majestic pine;
 Half enclosed in rocks of gray,
 Gently slumbers Monterey.

Beautiful as poet's dream,
 When its hills with verdure green;
 When the balmy air is filled,
 With incense from heaven distilled;
 And sweet Nature seeks repose,
 Where the murmuring streamlet flows.
 Like some gem of brightest ray,
 There enthroned is Monterey.

Flowers of the brightest hue,
 Laden with the morning dew;
 Velvet grass and clinging vine,
 Groves of oak, and stately pine;
 Fleecy clouds that lightly rest,
 On the evening's gentle breast;
 All these hold their quiet sway,
 On the shores of Monterey.

But more beautiful at eve'n,
 In the mystic light of heaven;
 When the moon's pale, silvery sheen,
 Lands its beauty to the scene;
 And a holy calm o'er all,
 Settles lightly as a pall,
 And the night seems changed to day
 'Neath the skies of Monterey.

Talk not of the storied Rhine,
 Nor Italia's sunny clime;
 With its balmy, perfumed air,
 Crowned with old historic lore;
 Well I love this rock-bound shore,
 'Tis to thee I sing my lay—
 Queen of Beauty, Monterey.

Sleep on,
 Oh town of ancient lore,
 Sleep on,
 Wrapped in your memories dim and sweet,
 Of visioned beauty and grandeur meet,
 Dreaming your dream of days long old,
 Of former glory, and wealth untold,
 With only your autumn's shadow gray,
 Left of your summer's brilliant day,
 Sleep on.

MONTEREY

(By Lucy Neely McLane)

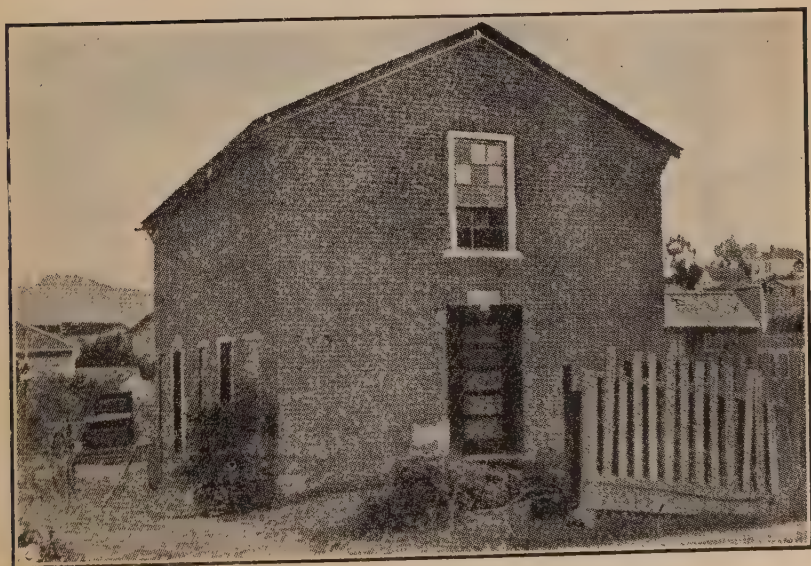
Thou little town of Monterey,
 How still I see thee lie today,
 But locked within thy Mission gates
 Are tales the Holy Friar relates
 Of sacrifice and sin and strife,
 Of men who left the flame of life,
 Of hearts made glad o'er victories won,
 Of peace at last with setting sun.
 Well done, O town of Monterey,
 Thou Queen of Quaintness on the Bay!

MONTEREY

To this, lonesome shore in days of old
 A Father journeyed from afar and found
 Those beauties great of which he had been told,
 Beside the shore a cross he raised with sound
 Of bell and mass and there before his God
 With solemn vow he founded Monterey;
 A town arose to Spain so true, so odd:
 No care was there in this old place so gay.
 But now, O Grief, all this to us is past;
 For where is all the music and the lightness gone
 The joy, the color, the freedom and the jest
 Of those who lived with instrument and song?
 The legends and the ruins are all we hear and see
 Of that delightful life which used to be.



Founding of San Carlos Mission and The Presidio of Monterey, June 3, 1770.



First Brick House in California, Monterey, California.



Vizcaino-Serra Oak—1602-1770

DREAM OF MONTEREY

I'm back today in Monterey
 In dreams again I see
 The roses clinging to the wall
 The moon's soft witchery.
 Once more I hear the music drift
 Adown the southern shore
 The low lilt of a tender voice
 Now stilled for ever more.

I'm back today in Monterey
 Where the old adobe stands
 And thro the latticed bars I see
 The gift from other lands.
 The jars from far away Seville
 The rug upon the floor
 The deep, wide chair from Mexico
 Beside the open door.

I'm back again in Monterey
 Where prayers are softly said
 For those amid earth's ceaseless strife
 The ne-er forgotten dead.
 For Carmel's bell at vespers rings
 Just as in Serra's day
 And with the twilight blessings fall
 Upon loved Monterey.
 —Florence E. Rodgers.

MONTEREY BAY

The blue dome of heaven covers it wide,
 And the breath of God sweeps its face.
 His voice sings through the mighty tide
 Its blue He encircles in deep embrace.
 —M. R. H.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD

Gold means wealth, and wealth is a magnet that draws mankind as perhaps nothing else in the modern world does. When the discovery of gold was made in California in 1848, the cry spread with lightning speed, spanning great distances, intriguing men in almost every quarter of the world. The discovery brought thousands to California, enriching other parts of the State while it impoverished Monterey. For, while men were rushing to El Dorado to ferret out the yellow nuggets, they were quite naturally leaving Monterey, which was rapidly drained of its important citizens.

Walter Colton in his diary, dated May 29, says: "Our town was startled out of its quiet dreams today, by the announcement that gold had been discovered on the American Fork. The men wondered and talked, and the women, too; but neither believed. The sibyls were less skeptical; they said the moon had, for several nights, appeared not more than a cable's length from the earth; that a white ram had been seen playing with an infant; and that an owl had rung the church bells.

The excitement continued to surge through Monterey and within a month had reached a feverish point. The following entry was made in Colton's diary on June 1st: "My messenger has returned with specimens of gold; he dismounted in a sea

of upturned faces. As he drew forth the yellow lumps from his pockets, and passed them around among the eager crowd, the doubts, which had lingered till now fled.

"The excitement produced was intense; and many were soon busy in their hasty preparations for a departure to the mines. The family who had kept house for me caught the moving infection. Husband and wife were both packing up; the blacksmith dropped his hammer, the carpenter his plane, the mason his trowel, the farmer his sickle, the baker his loaf, and the tapster his bottle. All were off to the mines, some on horses, some on carts, and some on crutches, and one went in a litter. An American woman, who had recently established a boarding-house here, pulled up stakes, and went off before her lodgers had even time to pay their bills. Debtors ran, of course. I have only a community of women left, and a gang of prisoners with here and there a soldier, who will give his captain the slip at the first chance."

"Indeed, everybody and everybody's brother was feeling the lure and answering it, until, as Clelland quotes from another author: "Monterey is emptied of its male population. Every bowl, tray, warming pan, and piggin has gone to the mines. Everything, in short, that has a scoop in it that will hold sand and water. All the iron has been worked up into crow-bars, pick axes and spades."

In the *San Andreas Independent*, of 1858, we find the following: "At the time gold was discovered in California, we lived in Monterey. The gold was discovered in January, at Sutter's Mill; the very first report of the richness of the mines was accompanied by the gold itself, as a voucher to the news. We well remember with what pleasure we lifted a saucer full of the precious metal, brought down in February, 1848, by a Frenchman named Roussane, an old resident of Monterey. He told his story and exhibited the gold, which convinced all of the wonderful discovery."

CALIFORNIA'S FIRST NEWSPAPER

Walter Colton, Alcalde of Monterey and Robert Semple, a pioneer of Kentucky, established the first newspaper ever published in California. It was called the *Californian*, and made its initial appearance on Saturday, August 15th, 1846.

During the Spanish era in California, there was no press in the country, and not until 1833 or 1834, did the Mexicans import one from Mexico City. A few books were subsequently printed, but most of the work issued was the printing of proclamations issued by the Mexican Government.

The *Californian* was not such a paper as greets the reader today at his breakfast table, but it did the best it could with the materials available, and sought to make up in spirit what it lacked in appearance. The office was resurrected from the remains of the small Mexican concern of 1833. There being no W in the Spanish alphabet, they were compelled to use two V's (thus, VV) whenever a W occurred. Rough brown paper, the size of ordinary foolscap, such as that used at the time for making cigarettes, was all that could be secured. To attract subscribers from the Spanish population, the paper was printed partly in Spanish, the rest being in English.

Colton says: "Though the *Californian* is small in dimensions, our first number is as full of news as a black walnut is of meat. We have received by couriers, during the past week, intelligence from all the important military posts in the territory."

t reached the public for the first time through our sheet. We have, also, the declaration of war between the United States and Mexico. A crowd was waiting when the first sheet was thrown from the press, it produced quite a little sensation, never was bank run upon harder, not, however, by people with paper to get specie, but exactly the reverse."

An emigrant from Kentucky, in a buckskin dress, a foxskin cap, true with his rifle, ready with his pen, and quick at the type case, thus Colton described his partner, Robert Semple.

Semple arrived in California late in 1845. Besides being remembered as one of the publishers of California's first newspaper, his name figures prominently in California's history as president of the First Constitutional Convention which met in Colton Hall, Monterey, in 1849, to draw up a State constitution. Semple towered six feet, eight inches above the ground, his height inspired a man named Blackburn to observe: that Semple had to wear his spurs on the calves of his legs to enable him to hit his horses belly.

Colton is also remembered as the builder of Colton Hall, and the man who empaneled the first jury to be summoned in California.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

On the 3rd of June, 1849, Governor Bennett Riley issued a "Proclamation recommending the formation of a State, or plan of Territorial Government." In pursuance of this proclamation, the convention met in Colton Hall—which had been completed that year—on the first of the following September. Monterey was represented by the following delegates: Henry W. Halleck, who later became a general in the Civil War; Thomas O. Larkin, first and only United States Consul to California; C. T. Botts, Pacificus Ord, and Lewis Dent. The labors of the Convention were successful beyond its most sanguine expectations.

A Constitution, remarkable for the wisdom and liberality of its provisions was adopted, and shortly afterward ratified by the people. Upon adjournment, a salute of thirty-one guns was fired. The personnell of the convention were: Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, Antonio Maria Pico, Jacinto Roderiguez (these three were born in Monterey); Pablo de la Guerra, Jose Antonio Carrillo, Manuel Dominguez, Miguel de Pedrorena, Dr. Robert Semple, president of the convention; Wm. G.acey, J. Ross Brown, Joseph Aram, J. D. Hoppe, K. H. Dimmick, Julian Hanks, Pedro Sainsevan, Thomas O. Larkin, H. W. Halleck, Lewis Dent, Henry Hill, Chas. T. Botts, Pacificus Ord, John A. Sutter, of Sutter's Fort; Wm. Steuart, Joseph Hobbs, Thomas L. Vermeule, O. M. Wurzenkraft, B. M. Moore, Wm. E. Shannon, Winfield S. Sherwood, John McDougall, Elisha O. Crosby, M. M. McCarver, Francis Lippett, Rodman M. Price, later Governor of New Jersey; Myron Norton, J. M. Jones, Jose M. Covarrubias, Stephen C Foster, Henri Trefft, J. M. Hollingsworth, Mel Sterns, Hugh Reid, Benjamin S. Lippencott, Joseph P. Walker, Jacob R. Snyder, L. W. Hastings, Edward Gilbert and A. J. Ellis.

The clergymen who officiated at the opening of the sessions were: Padre Antonio Ramirez, Rev. S. H. Wiley and Rev. Mr. Hunt.

The Seal that was affixed to the document was designed by Major Robert Seldon Garnet, presented to the convention by Caleb Lyon, a clerk; and engraved by Albrecht Kuner, a native of Bavaria.

Although the convention accomplished such great results, it temporarily injured the prospects of Monterey by the passage of a resolution removing the State Capitol to San Jose.

From this time on Monterey was never again to be the center of California law-making; and she was to lose much by it. However, she arose in other ways. It was in the same year, 1849, that the Monterey Library Association was organized; and the means of wisdom was put in reach of all. This association was, it is believed, the first Public Library in California, containing about five thousand volumes upon the various subjects of human knowledge, together with a large collection of maps, congressional and legislative documents, and well selected American, English and Spanish books, purchased in New York.

THE GREAT SEAL OF STATE

At the time when the question of designing the Great Seal for the new State was being agitated in the Constitutional Convention, there happened to be sojourning temporarily in Monterey an accomplished and cultivated officer of the U. S. army, Major Robert Seldon Garnett. He was a gentleman of modest demeanor, and excelled in the use of his pencil. One evening he sketched a design for a seal of the State, and it was exhibited to various members of the convention. One of the delegates asked leave to present it to the body, but the quiet Major declined, upon the grounds that a knowledge of the source from whence it had come would prevent its adoption. There existed at that time quite a hostility between the military authorities and the nascent civil powers.

Caleb Lyon, one of the clerks of the convention, learned of the design, and readily obtained the consent of Garnett to appropriate it and present it as his own production. As the design came from the hands of its author, it was chaste and beautiful, and somewhat different from the present seal.

It represented the figure of Minerva, with the Golden Gate, and a ship in full sail in the foreground, and the Sierra Nevada range in the background, with the word "Eureka" above. An explanation accompanied the design which was entered in the Journal of proceedings as follows:

"Around the bend of the ring are represented thirty-one stars, being the number of States of which the Union will consist upon the admission of California. The foreground figure represents the Goddess Minerva, having sprung full grown from the brain of Jupiter. She is introduced as a type of the political birth of the State of California, without having gone through the probation of a territory. At her feet crouches a grizzly bear feeding upon the clusters from a grape-vine, emblematic of the peculiar characteristics of the country. A miner is engaged with his rocker and bowl at his side, illustrating the golden wealth of the Sacramento, upon whose waters are seen shipping, typical of commercial greatness; and the snow-clad peaks of the Sierra Nevada make up the background, while above is the Greek motto

'Eureka' (I have found it), applying either to the principal involved in the admission of the State, or the success of the miner at work."

INCORPORATION

By an act of Legislature, passed April 30, 1851, the town of Monterey was duly incorporated. Phillip A. Roach, who was then Alcalde, was elected the first Mayor. He was succeeded by Gilbert Murdock, who was followed by W. H. McDowell.

Although Monterey did not long remain a city, she kept her city council busy with legal enactments until, on May 11, 1853, an act was approved which amended her charter and vested the control of her municipal affairs in a board of three trustees. Early records of the city council and board of trustees, which are still preserved in the city archives, are interesting:

"Meeting of the Ayuntamiento of Monterey on January 2, 1850, at 10:00 A. M." The men present were: P. A. Roach, 1st Alcalde; Frs. L. Ripley, 2nd Alcalde; James McKinley, 1st Regidor; Jos. Boston, 2nd Regidor; Benito Dias, 3rd Regidor; John O'Neil, 4th Regidor; Wm. L. Johnston, Lindico.

On January 7, 1850, with all present, the following were voted on: Sec. 2. That all hotels, taverns, barrooms, booths or tents engaged in selling wines or liquors be taxed ten dollars per month payable monthly in advance. Adopted unanimously."

Sec. 3. "That all taverns or other places where gambling is carried on shall pay ten dollars per month in addition to the foregoing (liquor tax), payable monthly in advance."

Sec. 4. "Artists of the drama were not exempt from taxation."

Sec. 5. "That all theatrical companies, circus companies, companies of rope dancers, or any other public diversion to pay ten dollars per month, payable in advance. Adopted."

"Resolved that all the public lands belonging to this town shall be granted to actual residents at a uniform price and granted only to such as have not heretofore received grants."

Another interesting item taken up by the Ayuntamiento was the lighting of the homes. Streets in those days were dark. Lights shining through windows would help, not only to disperse darkness but marauders and thugs as well. Hence the following enactment was adopted in January of 1850.

Sec. 4. "All persons shall on dark nights expose a lantern (containing a light) in some conspicuous part of their homes, or dwellings, or be liable to a fine of fifty cents for the first omission, one dollar for the second, and for any other omissions they shall be liable to such penalties as the Alcalde may in his discretion seem fit."

It was not until 1891 that Monterey had electric lights. In March of that year the Monterey Electric Light and Development Company formulated contracts with the Edison Electric Light Company for a plant to supply a much needed effulgence to Monterey.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE OLD CAPITAL

Naturally in a town of the historical importance of Monterey there would be many points of statewide, nationwide interest, such as: San Carlos Church.

One of the most sacred objects of veneration in Old Monterey. The present building was erected at the Presidio in 1794, and was called the Royal Chapel because it was the place of worship for the Governors of California who were the representatives of the King of Spain. In 1858, the transept was added and main altar erected.

COLTON HALL

Was the first capitol building of California and was the meeting place of the "First Constitutional Convention." It was built by Rev. Walter Colton, a chaplain of the frigate Congress, and who was appointed Alcalde of Monterey on July 28, 1846 by Commodore Robert F. Stockton. He was afterwards elected to the same office by the people. The funds for the building were raised by subscriptions by fines imposed in courts, and by prison labor.

Of this work, Colton says: "Thursday, March 8, 1849—"The town hall, on which I have been at work for more than a year is finished. It is built of white stone, quarried from a neighboring hill and which easily takes the shape you desire. The lower apartments are for schools; the hall over them, seventy by thirty feet is for public assemblies."

"The front is ornamented with a portico, which you enter from the hall. It is not an edifice that would attract any attention among public buildings in the United States, but in California it is without a rival. It has been erected out of the slender proceeds of town lots, the labor of convicts, taxes on liquor shops and fines on gamblers. The scheme was regarded with incredulity by many, but the building is finished, and the citizens have assembled in it, and christened it after my name which will go down to posterity with the odor of gamblers, convicts and tipplers."

Bayard Taylor in his "Eldorado" writing of Colton Hall says: "The building in which the Constitutional Convention met was probably the only one in California suited to the purpose. It is a handsome, two-story edifice of yellow sand-stone situated on a gentle slope, above the town. It is named 'Colton Hall,' on account of its builder, Rev. Walter Colton. The stone of which it is built is found in abundance near Monterey, it is of a fine, mellow color, easily cut, and will last for centuries. The upper story, in which the convention sat, formed a single hall, a railing running across the middle, divided the members from the spectators.

The former were seated at four long tables, the president occupying a rostrum at the further end, over which were suspended two American flags and an extraordinary picture of Washington, evidently the work of a native artist. The appearance of the whole body was exceedingly dignified and intellectual, and parliamentary decorum was strictly observed. A door in the center of the hall opened on a square balcony, supported by four pillars, where some of the members, weary with debate came frequently to enjoy the mild September afternoon, where hues lay so softly on the blue waters of the bay."

CUSTOM HOUSE.

No other building on the Pacific Coast occupies so prominent a place in history as the old Custom House. The flags of three nations have flown over this structure: the proud banner of Spain that pioneered the course of the missionaries to this part of the world; the tri-color of Mexico in a later regime (1822-1846), and last, but not least, the Stars and Stripes.

The upper or north end of the building was erected in 1814, when the country was under Spanish rule, the center or one-story section was built by Mexico in 1822, after it had gained its independence from Spain, and the lower end, which is an exact duplicate of the north end, was built after the American occupation in 1846.

ABREGO HOUSE

Was built by Don Jose Abrego, a Mexican merchant of Spanish parentage, who came to Monterey in 1834, with the Hajar colonists, on the vessel *La Natalie*, which is said to be the vessel on which Emperor Napoleon escaped from the Isle of Elba. After the vessel was sold to smugglers who carried on their business for a few months. One night while the men were on shore a heavy gale parted the anchor chain and the vessel drifted ashore and was wrecked. A great part of the timbers of this historic vessel were used by Don Jose in building his home. In 1836 he married Josefa Estrada, a half-sister of Governor Alvarado, and moved at once into a part of the house which he had built, and to which additions were made afterwards.

In this house was one of the first pianos ever brought to California. A paper on the inside of it written by Don Jose, had the following information: "In 1841 Captain Stephen Smith arrived with his vessel in Monterey, and I engaged him to bring me a piano on his next trip to this country. In March, 1843, he returned to this city in a brigantine; he had three pianos on board. I bought this one of him for \$100. He then sailed for San Francisco, where General Vallejo purchased another of the pianos. The third one was afterwards sold by Captain Smith to E. de Celis of Los Angeles."

Bayard Taylor writes: "The house of Senor Abrego was much visited by Americans. Senor Abrego, who is of Mexican origin, was the most industrious Californian I saw in the country. Within a few years he had amassed a large fortune, which was in no danger of decreasing. I attended an evening party at his house, which was as lively and agreeable as any occasion of the kind could be. There was a tolerable piano in his little parlor, on which a lady from Sidney, Australia, played *Non piu nesta*" with a good deal of taste."

LA NATALIE.

Formerly the French sloop-of-war *Inconstant*, which as we have said, was wrecked on the shores of Monterey Bay. The historic value of the relics built into the Abrego House, lies in the fact that the *Inconstant* or *La Natalie*, was the ship on which Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte escaped from the Isle of Elba when he returned to France for the One Hundred Days' War, which ended in the Battle of Waterloo and Napoleon's subsequent incarceration at St. Helena.

On the last night of her life, *La Natalie*, then in the hands of smugglers, lay on the coast of what is now Figueroa street. Her crew came ashore to attend a

"Cascarone Ball." When the revelry was at its height a storm arose, and the ship was blown ashore, where she began to break up. Her master, Jose Abrego, dismantled the ship's upper works, and used some of the lumber to build the house of which we have spoken.

Three times in a century the remaining portions of the wrecked ship came above the surface of the water, due to a shifting of the sands and an extremely low tide. On the night of September 12, 1924, relics from the ship were secured.

AMESTY HOUSE.

This house is a two-story adobe building with a garden in front, and is situated at 514 Polk street. As nearly as can be ascertained it was built in 1825 by Don Jose Amesti, a Spanish Basque who came to Monterey in 1822, at the age of thirty years. In 1824, he married Prudencia Vallejo, sister of Gen Vallejo.

CONVENT.

On the northeast corner of Main and Franklin streets (present site of the San Carlos Hotel) once stood one of the leading educational institutions of the State—St. Catherine's Academy, as this school was called, was opened in 1851 by three nuns of the Dominican Order, under the direction of the Right Rev. Joseph Alemany, Bishop of Monterey.

Joseph Alemany, O. P., was a native of Spain and feeling the call of the missionary, left his native country, in the early forties to come to America. After laboring zealously in the Atlantic States, he resolved to pass the remainder of his life in the Spanish speaking settlements on the Pacific Coast. In 1850 he was consecrated bishop of Monterey, and fully realizing the need of a school for girls, and the necessity of having religious women to instruct the children of his new flock, he sent east for Mary Goemare, a French nun and a most cultured woman. She came in answer to his appeal, accompanied by two other nuns, Mary Frances Stafford and Mary Aloysia O'Neal. On the first of the New Year, 1851, they opened a school at the residence of W. E. P. Hartnell. On account of increased attendance the school was soon moved to a new building on Main street, near Franklin, which was purchased from Don Manuel Jimeno, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Hartnell. This building had been erected for a hotel. The convent was formally opened and placed under the care of St. Catherine of Sienna and named St. Catherine's Academy.

Instructions here were given in the elementary branches: Reading, writing grammar and mathematics, also French, Spanish, English, music and needle work. The charge for tuition in the regular branches and board was \$400 a month. The school accomodated about one hundred and fifty pupils, many coming from the different parts of the State.

In 1858 the convent was removed to Benicia. After it was closed at Monterey the Rev. Sorrentini, the parish priest at San Carlos Church, acting under instructions from the bishop, had the lower floor of the building made into a chapel and the large dormitory in the upper story was turned into a banquet hall. Many of the old time Fiestas were held in this room, such as the celebrating of baptisms and marriages of prominent members of the church. For many years the other rooms were reserved as guest rooms for the bishop and visiting priests.

Later the building was rented to private parties and rapidly went into decline, finally degenerating into an ill-kept tenement, a shelter for California Indians.

A few years afterward the building was wrecked by order of the Parish Priest, the Rev. Cassanova, and the adobe was used to level some of the streets of Monterey.

MARIA CONCEPCION.

The first woman in California to enter the new novitiate at Monterey was Maria Concepcion Arguello, the daughter of Jose Arguello, Commandante of San Francisco in 1806, and Governor of California, 1814-1815. She was a sister of Luis Antonio Arguello, second Governor of California under Mexican rule, and successor to Pablo Vicenti de Sola.

There is a pathetic romance connected with the life of Concepcion Arguello. Count Resanoff, the Russian envoy to California in 1806, is said to have fallen in love with her when he met her at the Presidio in San Francisco, where her father was the military commander. She was then sixteen years of age and a beautiful woman. Before he could marry Concepcion, the Count had to obtain his Emperor's consent, and as soon as the purposes of his voyage were disposed of, he departed for St. Petersburg to obtain the Czar's consent and then intended to return and claim his bride.

Unfortunately, however, he was killed by a fall from his horse while on his way through Siberia, and Concepcion never heard of his death until 1842, but she never doubted her suitor. She remained unwed, renouncing the world and dedicating her life to the instruction of the young and the care of the sick. She followed St. Catherine's Academy to Benicia in 1854 and died there in 1857.

Another pioneer worker and teacher in the convent was Fannie O'Neal, the adopted sister of Mrs. William Tecumseh Sherman.

In 1885, Charles Warren Stoddard first saw the convent. In describing his visit, he afterwards wrote: "I saw her in her decay, the old convent was windowless, and its halls half filled with hay."

COOPER HOUSE.

Stands at 508 Munras Avenue. It was built in 1829 by Captain J. B. R. Cooper, a pioneer of 1823. Mr. Cooper was a native of Aldernay Island, England, and came to Massachusetts as a boy with his mother, who by a second marriage became the mother of Thomas O. Larkin. Captain Cooper came to Monterey from Boston in 1823, as master of the Rover. He sold the vessel afterwards to Governor Arguella but continued to command her until 1826. In 1827 he was baptized in the Roman Catholic church and the same year married Encarnacion Vallejo, a sister of General Vallejo. From 1826 until 1848, Mr. Cooper's name appears frequently in the original town records.

FIRST BRICK HOUSE AT MONTEREY.

Stands on Decatur street. Gallant Duncan Dickinson, a Virginian, with his wife, four sons and two daughters, was a member of the Donner Party, which started for California in May, 1846, from Independence, Missouri. At Fort Bridger, the Dickinson party separated from the Donner Party and took the route more generally travelled, finally reaching the Santa Clara Valley. Hearing that war had broken

out between Mexico and the United States, Dickinson and his two sons, with A. G. Lawrie, who afterwards became his son-in-law, enlisted in Captain Weber's company.

Returning from their service, they continued on to Monterey. On May 31, 1848, Dickinson bought the land on Decatur street, 90 yards long, for the sum of \$29. Lawrie, who was a brick mason, was the actual builder of the house. The building was never completed. The house as it stands today is only a wing of the building as originally planned. The "Gold Rush" diverted the plans of the builder, who never returned to complete it, although the little red brick house, with singular patience, has awaited his return since 1848.

FIRST FRAME BUILDING.

Has gone that progress might come. This historic building was brought from Australia by way of Cape Horn, in sections, in the year 1847. The owner was William Bushton, a sea captain, who had come to California with his wife and sick daughter. The lumber was nine months on the way to Monterey. Soon after the house was put up, Bushton died and his widow married William Allen. Two sons were born to this union. Ed and Tom Allen. Until 1923, when the property was sold and the house torn down, Tom Allen, with his family, had been occupying the old frame house. Here children to the fifth generation of the Allen family, were born.

HOUSE OF THE FOUR WINDS.

This old structure was the first in Monterey to boast of a weather vane. Thus it received its name. Thomas O. Larkin was the builder. It was the first Hall of Records in the State, and the first Recorder of Monterey County had his office in that building for several years.

LARKIN HOUSE.

On the corner of Main and Jefferson streets stands the home built by Thomas O. Larkin in 1834. Larkin came to Monterey in 1832 and opened the first retail and wholesale store in California. He became United States Consul, the first and only United States Consul to California. In 1844 he established at Monterey, the first hospital in California, to the expenses of which the Mexican Government contributed. Colton in his diary of February 16, 1847, writes as follows: "I have just come from the house of Thomas O. Larkin where I left the youth and beauty of Monterey. This being the last night of the cascarone carnival every one has broken his last egg-shell (For months the Spanish women save all the empty egg-shells which they fill with tinsel, fine cut paper or perfume then reseal the egg. These are broken over the heads of the guests during the dances). Two of the young ladies broke their cascarones on the head of our Commodore and got kissed by way of retaliation."

Larkin gives the following account of the expenses incurred at one of these affairs: "Two dozen bottles of wine, \$9; one and a half dozen bottles of beer, \$13.50; thirty pies, \$13; cakes, \$12; box of raisins, \$4; cheese, \$1.50; nine bottles of aguar-diente, (whisky) \$13.50; music, \$25; nine pounds of sperm candles, \$9; five pounds of sugar, \$3; other eatables, \$5, and servants, \$4."

MUNRAS HOME.

This house was erected in 1824 by Don Esteban Munras, a Spaniard from Barcelona, who came to Monterey in 1820. After two years residence he married Catalina Manzanelli. Don Esteban was the first to build a pretentious dwelling in Monterey, the interior of the house has not been changed. Here was constructed, what is probably the first fireplace built in a California home, and the original andirons are still preserved in the fireplace of the home.

PACHECO HOUSE.

Is on the southwest corner of Abrego and Webster streets. It was built in 1819, by the artillery detachment under Jose Ramirez, Mexican sub-lieutenant. Don Francisco Pacheco was claimant for the San Felipe, San Justo and San Lucas Gonzaga ranches, and became one of the richest landowners of Monterey County. The Pacheco House is now the El Adobe Hospital.

PACIFIC HOUSE.

Stands at the intersection of Alvarado, Main and Scott streets. It was built for a hotel by James McKinley, a pioneer of 1842. Bull and bear fights were held in the yard in the rear, the upper story was used as a boarding house for sailors, the first floor served as a jail and storehouse. All windows, above and below, were iron-barred.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON HOUSE.

This house, properly speaking, is the larger of two adjoining houses on Houston street, between Pearl and Webster streets, though each is known as the Stevenson House. The larger one was the home of Jules Simoneau in 1879, with whom Stevenson lived. This retreat in Stevenson's hour of adversity ever remained green in his memory. There was always a touch of pathos when he referred to those humble, but kindly, surroundings that sheltered him when in need. The smaller house was the home of Dona Manuela Girardin, whose daughter was the wife of Dr. Heintz. With this family Stevenson also spent many a pleasant hour.

This literary memorial is said to be visited by more people annually than any other in the world, save only Shakespeare's home at Stratford-on-Avon.

SHERMAN AND HALLECK HEADQUARTERS.

Next to the Larkin House is a small adobe, also built by Larkin in 1834. It was the headquarters of Lieutenant Wm. T. Sherman in 1847. At that time the man who was later to be a famous Civil War general, was a lieutenant. General Halleck was headquartered at the same place with Sherman. In his memoirs, General Sherman speaks of this house as "the little adobe back of Larkin's. This is explained by the fact that the entrance to the Larkin home was on Jefferson street at that time, and not on Main, where it is now.

CALIFORNIA'S FIRST THEATRE.

Stands on the corner of Pacific and Scott streets. It is a long rectangular adobe, typical of the time in which it was built. It was first used as a sailor's boarding house and built by John (Jack) Swan, who came to Monterey in 1843. The first theatrical performance in this theatre in 1847 was the long forgotten drama, "Putnam, or the Lion Son of '76."

In 1849 and 1850, one of America's famous early humorists regaled audiences

here. "John Phoenix" and "Squibob" he was called, though his real name was Lieutenant John Derby.

The first play was followed by "Box and Cox," "Damon and Pythias," "Grandfather Whitehead," "Nan the Good for Nothing," "The Golden Farmer" and the balcony scene from *Romeo and Juliet*.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Was California's first hotel and stood on the northwest corner of Washington and Pearl streets. The building was erected in 1832 and for a few years was the private residence of Don Enrique Montenegro.

In 1849 during the Constitutional Convention the hotel was leased for \$1200 per month, its rates being then \$200 a month without board.

THE MERRITT HOUSE

Is a two-story adobe on Pacific street, opposite the San Carlos Hotel. It was the residence of Judge Merritt, the first county judge of Monterey County.

SOBERANEZ HOUSE.

At 314 Pacific street, near the Merritt House, is a picturesque two-story adobe building, built by Don Ygnacio Vallejo.

Another house which has become famous on Pacific street, is numbered 302, and was the home in which Miss Lou Henry married Herbert Hoover.

MEMORIES OF MONTEREY

(Charles Warren Stoddard in his "In the Footprints of the Padres")

"We breakfasted at Simoneau's, in the inner room, with its fresco's done in beer and shoe-blackening by a brace of hungry Bohemians, who used to frequent the place and thus settle their bill. Five of us sat at the uninviting board and awaited our turn while Simoneau hovered over a stove that was by no means equal to the occasion. It was a breakfast such as one is reduced to in a mountain camp, but which spoils the moment it is removed from the charmed circle of ravenous foresters. We paid three prices for it, but that was no consolation.

"She was a dear old stupid town in my day, he wrote. "Geese fed in the gutters and hissed at the passers-by. Cows grazed by the wayside and eyed the wayfarer in grave surprise. Overhead the snow-white gulls wheeled and cried peevishly, and on the heights that ring the old capital round on the landward side, the pine trees moaned and held the sea-fog in their branches while the little town was basking in the sunshine and dreaming its endless dream."

The grave of Charles Warren Stoddard is in the Monterey cemetery. He came to Monterey in the early '80's, and abode there until his death in 1909.

Richard Henry Dana in his "Two Years Before the Mast" found Monterey but little changed in 1835. Monterey appears a colorful town on a gorgeous bay. Dana was a youthful sailor then, and appreciated the hill-top fort—the Presidio, then the center of the town's activities. With Dana's masterpiece as your guide—a fit companion to "Robinson Crusoe," William Cullen Bryant observed—you may wander through Monterey, following his very footsteps. Dana in those early days ate his snack of "salt horse" where you may now play golf, and you may enter

lobe buildings which Dana visited four score years ago. Dim, romantic figures stand out vividly in Dana's descriptions.

Bayard Taylor, poet, essayist, and travel writer, walked from San Francisco to Monterey to attend the Constitutional Convention in 1849. After the "Gold Rush" he wrote in his "Eldorado": "Monterey has the appearance of a deserted town; few people in the streets, business deserted." Continuing, he says: "I met Major Smith, who asked me to spread my blanket in his room, in the old Quartel, or Government barracks. I took my meals at the Fonda de la Union, on the opposite side of the street. It was an old smoky place, not uncomfortably clean, with a billiard room and two small rooms adjoining, where the owner, a sallow Mexican, with his Indian cook and muchâco, entertained his customers.

"The place was frequented by a number of the members and clerks of the Convention, by all rambling Americans or Californians who happened to be in Monterey, and occasionally a seaman or two from the ships in the harbor. The charges were usually \$1 per meal; for which we were furnished with an olla of boiled beef, cucumbers and corn, an asado of beef and red peppers, a guisado of beef and potatoes, and two or three cups of execrable coffee. At the time of my arrival this was the only restaurant in the place, and reaped such a harvest of pesos, that others were not long in starting up.

"Every day that I spent in Monterey, I found additional cause to recede from my first impressions of the dullness of the place. Quiet it certainly is, to one coming from San Francisco; but it is dull only in the sense that Nice and Pisa are dull cities. The bustle of trade is wanting, but to one not bent on gold hunting, a delicious climate, beautiful scenery, and pleasant society are a full compensation.

"During my stay of five weeks, several houses were built, half a dozen stores opened and four hotels established, one of which was kept by a Chinaman. There were at least ten arrivals and departures of vessels, exclusive of the steamers, within that time."

John Frost, L. L. D., in his "History of California," 1848, writes: "Notwithstanding the additions made by Yankee enterprise and innovation, the general manners and customs of the inhabitants of Monterey retain all their old Spanish character; and some of the customs of the natives, particularly their amusements, are heartily joined in by the more susceptible of the new-comers. The fandango and the serenade with the guitar, still hold their sway as freely and as undisturbed as in old Spain."

MONUMENTS

ERRA.

One of the most beautiful and fitting memorials to Father Junipero Serra is the monument erected in 1891 by Mrs. Jane Stanford. It stands on an eminence fronting the Bay of Monterey and close by the spot where Serra landed in 1770. This monument not alone marks the spot, but is significant to the whole State of California; for largely through the work of this one Padre, California was transformed from a state of barbarity into one of civilized advancement. The monument represents a life-size figure of Junipero Serra, in the act of landing, with one foot stand-

ing in the small boat and the other stepping on the rocky shore. A large cross, ready to be erected as soon as the landing is made, lies in the boat, and lengthwise with the same, on which is inscribed: June 3, 1770.

SLOAT.

The Sloat Monument stands on the hill in the government reservation, and is a memorial to Commodore John Drake Sloat. Congress appropriated the sum of \$10,000 toward the monument, and this is the only monument outside of Washington, D. C., to receive aid from the federal government, commemorating the deeds of either an army or navy officer. The foundation, or base, is constructed of sixty-six granite blocks contributed by thirty-five counties, cities, organizations and individuals.

THE PRESIDIO

The Presidio of Monterey was founded on June 3, 1770. Structures were shortly afterwards erected "by the side of an estero creek," also described as being "a gunshot from the beach and three times as far from shore," where San Carlos Church now stands.

Guns were mounted by the Spaniards on the hill overlooking the bay, where the present presidio now is. In 1822 after Mexico obtained her independence from Spain, a fort was built by the Mexicans, and about the year 1843, Governor Micheltorena ordered a deep ditch dug on the site of the present fort. After the American occupation in 1846, a blockhouse was built. The fort was named Fort Stockton, but the name was changed later to Fort Mervine. Fort Halleck was built in 1847 by Company F, 3rd Artillery.

Dr. James L. Ord, a member of that company who visited Monterey in 1892, gave the following information to the Monterey New Era, regarding this fort: "The fort was named Fort Halleck in honor of Lt. H. W. Halleck of the corps of engineers by whom it was laid out. It was built by Lt. E. O. Ord and Lt. W. T. Sherman in 1847, and the earthworks were thrown up by Col. Stevenson's command, the New York volunteers and the regulars stationed on the hill.

General Sherman, in his memoirs published in 1891, gives us a very pleasing picture of Monterey in 1847. He says: "The old Lexington with Co. F. 3rd Artillery, dropped anchor here on January 26, 1847, after a voyage of one hundred and ninety-eight days, from New York. Everything on shore looked bright and beautiful, the hills covered with grass and flowers, the live oaks so serene and homelike, and the low adobe houses, with red tiled roofs and whitened walls, contrasted well with the dark pine trees behind, making a decidedly good impression upon us who had come so far to spy the land. Nothing could be more peaceful in its looks than Monterey in 1847.

"There was a small wharf and an adobe custom house in possession of the navy; also a barracks of two stories, occupied by some marines, commanded by Lt. Mad-dox; and on a hill to the west of the town had been built a two-story blockhouse of hewed logs, occupied by a guard of sailors under command of Lt. Baldwin, U. S. N."

General Stephen Kearney was the military governor of Monterey at this time, with headquarters at U. S. Consul Larkin's home. At the end of May he was suc-

ceeded by Col. Richard B. Mason, First Dragoons. At this time Sherman writes as follows: "California had settled down to a condition of absolute repose, and we naturally repined at our fate in being so remote from the war in Mexico, where our comrades were reaping large honors. Col. Mason dwelt in a house on Alvarado street not far from the custom house, with Capt. Lannan, U. S. N. I had a small adobe back of Larkin's. Halleck and D. Murray had a small log house not far off. The company of artillery was still on the hill, under command of Lieut. Ord, engaged in building a fort whereon to mount the guns we had brought in the Lexington, also in constructing quarters out of hewn pine logs for the men."

El Castillo, a small fort on the hill, probably built before the end of the 18th century, figured in but one battle; that incident to the attack on this port by General Hypolite Bouchard, in November, 1818. The guns were spiked, the magazines blown up, and the town sacked and burned by the Argentinians.

The present presidio came into being in 1902. It was built under the supervision of the late General Edward H. Plummer.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 1822

"In the Presidio of Monterey, on the 9th day of the month of April, 1822: The senior military and political governor of this province, Col. Don Pablo Vicenti de Sola, the senors captains commandantes of the presidios of Santa Barbara and San Francisco, Don Jose Antonio de la Guerra y Noriega, and Don Luis Antonio de Arguello, the captains of the militia companies of the battalion of Tepic and Mazatlan, Don Jose Antonio Navarrete, and Don Pablo de la Portilla, the lieutenant Don Jose Maria Estudilla for the presidial company of San Diego, the lieutenant Don Jose Mariano Estrada for the presidial company of Monterey, the lieutenant of artillery, Don Manuel Gomez, and the reverend fathers, Friar Mariana Payeras and Friar Vicenti Francisco de Sarra, the first as prelate of these missions, and the second as substitute of the Rev. Father president vicareo foranco, Friar Jose Jenan; having assembled in obedience to previous citations (convocatorias) in the hall of the government house, and being informed of the establishment of the empire, and the installation of the sovereign provisional gubernative junta in the capital of Mexico, by the official communication and other documents which the said Governor caused to be read in full assembly, said: that for themselves, and in behalf of their subordinates, they were decided to render obedience to the orders intimated by the new supreme government, recognizing from this time the province as a dependent alone of the government of the Empire of Mexico, and independent of the dominion of Spain, as well as of any other foreign power. In consideration of which, the proper paths will be taken, in the manner prescribed by the provincial regency, to which and the superior military and political chief will give the necessary orders, and the respective commandantes of presidios and the ministers of the missions will cause the fulfillment of the same to appear by means of certificates, which will be transmitted, with a copy of this act, to the most excellent minister, to whom it corresponds."

EARLY SOCIAL LIFE

The first printed invitation to a ball in Monterey read as follows: "Jose Figueroa, Jose Antonio Carillo, Pio Pico, Joaquin Ortega and the licentiate Rafael Gomez request your attendance at eight o'clock this evening at a ball that will be given at the house of the first named to congratulate the director of colonization and his estimable fellow travelers, the election of deputies for the territory and the country, upon its enjoyment of union and peace."

Monterey, Nov. 1, 1834.

(Signed) MARIANO BONILLA.

William Heath Davis, who came to Monterey in 1831, and who in 1889 wrote a book entitled "Sixty Years in California," says:

"My first visit to California was in 1831. Among the residents at Monterey the most prominent foreigners were: David Spence, Capt. J. B. R. Cooper, Nathan Spear, James Watson, George Kinlock and W. E. P. Hartnell. The first three named were engaged in merchandizing. Kinlock was a ship and house carpenter. Hartnell was an instructor in the employ of the Mexican government in the department of California of which Monterey was the capital.

"The people lived in adobe houses and the houses had tiled roofs; they were comfortable and roomy, warm in the winter and cool in the summer. Their furniture was generally plain, mostly imported from Boston in the ships that came to the coast to trade.

"Generally the houses had floors, but without carpets in the earlier days. The women were exceedingly clean and neat in their houses and persons, and in all their domestic arrangements. One of the peculiarities was the excellence of their beds and bedding, which were often elegant in appearance, highly and tastefully ornamented, the coverlids and pillow cases being sometimes of satin and trimmed with beautiful and costly lace. The women were plainly and becomingly attired, many of the women played the guitar skillfully and the men the violin."

In 1842, including the military, the white population numbered about 1000. The white people were known as "gents de razon" or people of intelligence, to distinguish them from the Indian who was considered on a level with the brute. The "whites" included the families of Spanish and Mexican and foreigners. Of the Spanish-Californians, meaning the California descendants of Spanish and Mexican blood, there were several distinct classes. The upper class consisted of those who were or had been in official stations, either military or civil. There were not many of those families; they intermarried among themselves and were very aristocratic in their feelings. They prided themselves on what they called their Spanish blood and speech and were lighter and more intelligent than the other classes.

The first State ball in California was held in Colton Hall on the last evening of the convention, on October 13, 1849, which was attended by the bon-ton of Monterey.

General Bennett Riley, military governor of California, having been in Monterey two years, returned to the eastern states in July, 1850. On the eve of his departure the citizens of Monterey tendered him a farewell banquet at the Washington Hotel. Covers were laid for two hundred persons, the toastmaster of the occasion

being General P. H. Bowen. During the evening Governor Riley was presented with a handsome gold watch and a gold medal valued at \$600, a gift from the town council of Monterey. On one side of the medal were engraved the words: "To the man who came to do his duty and accomplished his purpose."

TREES

On Cypress Point, at Monterey, there stands a weather-beaten but impressive company of ancient trees, familiar to most globe-trotters. These trees are especially interesting because they are unique. The Monterey Cypress is a true native son, indigenous to California alone—in fact, as far as its native range goes, it is one of the most restricted in the world, growing only around the Bay of Monterey, the Monterey Cypress is no more a true cedar than it is an oak. It is probably the parent of all the cypresses and is extinct save on the extremities of Point Cypress and Point Lobos. The tree was discovered by La Perouse in 1786, but did not receive its name until 1846, when Hardwig rediscovered it and named it *Cypressus Macrocarpa*, meaning, "large fruited cypress."

ODDS AND ENDS

THE WALTZ.

During Governor Arguello's term of office, 1823-1825, the church published an edict and posted it upon the door of the mission, excommunicating any person who danced the waltz, a new dance just introduced in Monterey. The edict was published on Saturday, and it so happened that a ball was to take place that evening at the home of Don Jose Maria Estudillo.

The edict created a sensation among the pretty señoritas, and one of them asking the governor who was present, his opinion regarding the prohibition of the waltz, received the following reply: "If I knew how and felt like it, I would dance as much as I pleased." This answer set the entire company waltzing, and the edict came to naught.

COLTON AND THE JAIL HINGES.

It was in May, 1848, that Alcalde Colton directed his constable to get a pair of iron hinges made for the prison door. The constable gave the order to a blacksmith, who on completion of his work, charged the sum of \$8. Thinking the charge unreasonable, Colton told the constable not to accept the hinges. The blacksmith came to the alcalde's office, and in a rage threw the hinges at his feet, and left. Colton then handed the constable \$8, told him to call at the shop, pay the smithy, take his receipt for the money, and then bring him into court, all of which was done. Colton told the blacksmith that his violence and indignity could not be passed over; that he would fine him \$10 for the good of the town, which he might pay or go to prison.

After a few moments hesitation, the smithy laid the amount of the fine on the alcalde's table, and took his departure, this time, without uttering a word, but when clear of the office, he said to the constable: "For once in my life I have been outwitted; that Yankee Alcalde not only got the hinges for nothing, but \$2 besides. I would have tried the callaboose but for the infernal fleas."

FREMONT'S HORSE.

Captain Burroughs, while enroute to Monterey, on the famous horse "Sacramento," belonging to Col. Fremont, was killed by "Three Fingered Jack," a well-known character of Monterey, and a lieutenant in the Joaquin Murietta bandit gang. "Sacramento" was an historic horse, known not only on the Pacific Coast, but throughout the southern states as well, he was bred by Capt. John A. Sutter, of Sutter's Fort, and presented to Fremont in 1842. Fremont rode this animal in all his exploring expeditions, and returning to California in 1846, left the charger at Sonoma.

COLTON AND THE GAMBLERS.

A nest of gamblers, fifty in number, arrived in Monterey, May 12, 1847, and opened up a "monte" game in the Washington Hotel. Colton took a file of soldiers and surrounded the place, arresting the whole outfit. He took them into the bar-room, told them about the schoolhouse he was building, and fined them \$20 each. The proprietor was fined \$100, which made a neat sum toward the building of Colton Hall.

SLOAT'S PROCLAMATION.

Before raising the United States flag over the Custom House at Monterey, July 7, 1846, Commodore John Drake Sloat issued the following proclamation, which he read to the men of the frigate, Savannah, before sending them ashore:

Flagship Savannah,
July 7, 1846

We are now about to land on the territory of Mexico with whom the United States is at war. To strike their flag and hoist our own in place of it, is our duty. It is not only our duty to take California, but to preserve it afterwards as a part of the United States, at all hazzard; to accomplish this it is of the first importance to cultivate the good opinion of the inhabitants and reconcile them to the cause.

We know how to take those who oppose us, but it is the peaceful and unoffending inhabitants whom we must reconcile. I scarcely consider it necessary for me to caution American seamen and marines against the detestable crime of plundering and maltreating unoffending inhabitants.

That no one may misunderstand his duty, the following regulations must be strictly adhered to, as no violation can hope to escape the severest punishment:

1—On landing, no man is to leave the shore until the commanding officer gives the order to march.

2—No gun is to be fired, or other act of hostility committed without express orders from the officer commanding the party.

3—The officers and boatkeepers will keep their respective boats as close to the shore as they will safely float, taking care they do not lay aground, and remain in them prepared to defend themselves against attack, and attentively watch for signals from ships as well as from the party on shore.

4—No man is to quit the ranks or to enter any house for any pretense whatever, without express orders from an officer. Let every man avoid insult or offense to any unoffending inhabitant, and especially avoid that eternal disgrace which would be attached to our names and our country's name by indignity offered to a single

female, even let her standing, be however low it may.

5—Plunder of every kind is strictly forbidden; not only does the plundering of the smallest article from a prize forfeit all claim to prize money, but the offender must expect to be severely punished.

6—Finally, let me entreat you, one and all, not to tarnish our hope of bright success by any act that we shall be ashamed to acknowledge before God and our country.

JOHN SLOAT,

Commander in Chief of the U. S. Naval Force in the Pacific Coast.

GRAND RAFFLE.

The following is taken from the "Californian," dated at San Francisco, March 15, 1848: "The undersigned being desirous of disposing of his house in Monterey, and as it is difficult to find a purchaser to pay its value immediately, he has adopted the method of raffling it, as less burdensome to the purchaser. It is useless to recommend this establishment, all those who have visited Monterey must be aware of its excellent location.

"The raffle will be held in the presence of the Alcalde of Monterey, and sufficient notice will be given in the papers of the day, which will be as soon as the tickets are sold.

"The number of tickets will be 270 at \$30 each. The tickets will be found on sale at Monterey in the house of the subscriber; in San Francisco, at Mellus & Howard; in the Pueblo of San Jose, at the house of Don A. Sunol; in Santa Barbara, at the house of Don Jose Antonio Aguirre, and at Los Angeles at the house of Don Manuel Rynna.

"It is a condition of the raffle that the owner of the house shall allow the occupant six months to move, he paying from the day of the raffle until he shall leave the house \$50 per month rent.

MANUEL DIAS

Monterey, Nov. 11, 1847.

(The above was also printed in Spanish. This house is now the home of Gouverneur Morris).

BANDIT VASQUEZ

As the second greatest bandit of California, Tiburcio Vasquez will stand out on the pages of the history of our State. It should be remembered that when Joaquin Murietta roamed, robbed and murdered, there was but little law in California, and the means of arresting and bringing breakers of the law to justice were scant and inadequate.

On the other hand, decades that elapsed between this time and the years 1873 and 1874, in which Vasquez committed his greatest depredations, had witnessed the complete organization of the counties of our State under the proper authority of law, police, judges and jury.

Hence it is that the exploits and escapes of Vasquez excel those of Murietta, in being performed at far greater hazards, and against greater odds. One thing, how-

ever, was greatly in his favor, as was also the case with Murietta; in all those counties where he operated, he had the moral support and physical aid of his Country-women, the native Californians.

Tiburcio Vasquez was born August 11, 1839, at Monterey then perhaps the most thoroughly Mexican town in appearance, the ways of its inhabitants, its changes, vicissitudes and its religious tone, in California, and still was, at the time of his capture, after a noteworthy career of murder and pillage. Vasquez was then 35 years of age.

Vasquez' first exploit was in the year 1854. One night he attended a fandango at Monterey. In those times scenes of bloodshed at these gatherings were of frequent occurrence. A difficulty occurred between Vasquez and another Californian about one of the pretty *Senoritas* in the room. The constable of the town, attracted by the noise, entered and at once endeavored to quell the disturbance, when Vasquez turned upon him with a knife and stabbed him to the heart. He fled and kept concealed for a long time, but owing to the efforts of his friends, was at length allowed to roam about as of yore, without fear of official molestation.

Shortly after this, he associated himself with a band of desperate characters who were then the terror of Monterey County. Stealing horses was their specialty. The *Vigalantes* at length thinned out the gang, but young Vasquez managed to escape.

In 1857 he took a trip to Los Angeles, and there was arrested for stealing horses, tried, convicted and sentenced to five years at San Quentin, from which he escaped. Next we find him operating in Amador, he was unfortunate enough to be arrested there for unlawfully appropriating a horse and was again taken to San Quentin, his term expired August 13, 1863.

In 1867, he headed a small band of horse thieves in Sonoma County, but in an attempt to run off a drove of cattle, he was caught, tried, and sentenced to four years in the State Prison, from which he was discharged in 1870. In 1872, he and his band committed robbery and murder at Tres Pinos. After these outrages a reward of \$8000 was offered for the capture of the daring bandit, and then all the sheriffs organized to rid the state of an outlaw whose name inspired terror wherever it was uttered.

Vasquez was captured, taken to San Jose and tried for murder, being found guilty, he was there hanged March 19, 1875. Several others of the band were captured and sent to San Quentin, some were shot by officers and the whole band thoroughly broken up.

CASTRO'S PROCLAMATION

W. F. Swasey in his "Early Days and Men of California," says: "The proclamations by Castro, threatening to compel Americans to leave the northern part of the State, were undoubtedly the moving cause of the Bear Flag revolt; they were actuated by a determination to anticipate and forestall any action on the part of Castro to carry out, by force, the intentions set forth in his proclamations; the idea that they, or any member of them, were incited with anticipations of future political

benefits, the author (W. F. Swasey) knowing them as he did, pronounces it simply preposterous and ridiculous.

"Notwithstanding the fact Bancroft positively denies that Castro ever issued such a proclamation, the author (W. F. Swasey) just as positively asserts that he has seen and read said proclamations, and offers the following affidavits to vindicate the motives of the Bear Flag party:

State of California) SS.

County of Santa Clara)

John M. Murphy, Moses Schallenger and W. F. Swasey being by me duly sworn each severally deposes and says; That he is a resident and freeholder in the State of California; that he has resided in said State since 1844 and 1845 respectively; that in the winter of 1846, General Jose Castro, Military Commander of California, issued and published a bando (proclamation) ordering the American settlers in the northern part of California to leave the Territory forthwith; that said Moses Schallenger and said Swasey, affiants hereto, saw and read said bando posted up in a public house kept by Don Jose Abrego in the town of Monterey, in the spring of 1846; that said affiant Murphy deposes that the fact of such proclamation being issued was a notorious and accepted fact among the people of San Jose, which has never been disputed until very recent years.

JOHN M. MURPHY,
M. SCHALLENGER,
W. F. SWASEY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this twenty-fourth day of January, 1891.

J. H. RUSSELL
Notary Public.

FREMONT'S ARRIVAL AT MONTEREY

"It was a day of excitement," says Fremont, "when we entered Monterey. Many of my men had never seen the ocean or the English flag. Four of our men of war were lying in the harbor, and also the Collingwood, eighty guns, the flag ship of the English Admiral Seymour. The men looked upon the Collingwood with the feeling of the racer who has just passed the winning-post."

Lieutenant Walpole of the Collingwood, thus described the arrival of Fremont and his men: "Here were true trappers, the class of men that produced the heroes of Fennimore Cooper's best works. The men had passed years in the wilds, living upon their own resources; they were a curious set. A vast cloud of dust appeared first and thence in long file emerged this wildest wild party. Fremont rode ahead, a spare, active-looking man. He was dressed in blouse and leggings, and wore a felt hat. After him came five Deleware Indians, who were his body guard and have been with him through all his wanderings; they had charge of two baggage horses. The rest, many of them blacker than the Indians, rode two and two, the rifle held by one hand across the pommel of the saddle.

"He has one or two with him who enjoy a high reputation on the prairies. Kit Carson is as well known there as the Duke in Europe. The dress of these men was principally a long, loose coat of deer-skin tied with thongs in front, trousers of the

same, of their own manufacture. They are allowed no liquor, tea and sugar only; this, no doubt, has much to do with their good conduct, and the discipline, too, is very strict. They were marched up to an open space on the hills near the town under some long firs, and there took up their quarters in masses of six or seven, in the open air. The Indians lay beside their leader. In justice to the Americans, I must say they seemed to treat the natives well, and their authority extended every protection to them."

Fremont's fame as an explorer had already become world-wide, and his recent achievements in California had rendered him an especial object of curiosity to Englishmen and others. His camp soon became the center of public interest at Monterey, and his men were looked upon as heroes.

COMMODORE STOCKTON AND THE FRENCH CONSUL

W. F. Swasey, Consular Clerk to Thomas O. Larkin in 1846, tells the following:

"When the flag was raised at Monterey, on the 7th of July, 1846, the French Consul, Gasquet, opened an annoying correspondence with Commodore Sloat, annoying at least to Commodore Stockton. One morning the two commodores were pacing in front of Mr. Larkin's consulate, when a messenger brought a letter from the French consul to Sloat. Stockton at once, with much temper, remonstrated with Sloat against receiving and tolerating such an impudent correspondence, to which Sloat responded by saying:

"Tut, tut, tut, Commodore, you will be in command tomorrow morning and then you can treat the matter as you see fit," at which Stockton immediately called Lieutenant Zellin, who was lieutenant of marine on the frigate Congress, and said: "Zellin, when you see my flag tomorrow morning take the place of Commodore Sloat's as in command of the squadron, you will, without further orders, proceed, with a file of marines, to the house of the French Consul, place him in arrest, and confine him to his house," adding, "Let him bring on his 'Johnny Crapeans.' I'll let Mr. 'Gasquet' know that I am viceroy just now." Accordingly, the following morning, when Stockton assumed command, Lieutenant Zellin literally obeyed the order, and put the French in arrest.

MONTEREY'S CONNECTION WITH THE DONNER PARTY

Selim E. Woodworth, lieutenant on board the United States sloop-of-war Warren, stationed at Monterey, in 1846, and who in 1849, upon the adoption of the Constitution, was elected State Senator from Monterey County, was the second son of the poet Samuel Woodworth, the author of "The Old Oaken Bucket."

On his arrival at San Francisco in the fall of 1846, he received news of the lost Donner Party, and volunteered his services to go to the rescue, and was appointed in command of a party. A launch was loaded with provisions, clothing and all the necessities required. After a tedious trip of eleven days up the Sacramento River, the party arrived at Sutter's Fort, where General Sutter eagerly furnished them with pack animals, Indian servants, and whatever else they lacked.

Their journey from the fort was a hard one. When they reached the scene of the camp of the emigrants they found it inexpressibly sickening and horrifying in

ts dreadful realism, and was appalling to their stout hearts. Many of the Donner Party had already perished from cold and starvation; many of them were benumbed and stupified; both physically and mentally; some were raving and some idiotically stupid and indifferent to their surroundings. But that band of rescuers determined to save the remaining lives of their pitiful demented fellow-creatures.

With tenderest care and brave words of encouragement they cheered them on their weary tramp, and helped their tottering footsteps over the deep snows and rugged Sierra Mountains, across raging streams and deep gulches, until they succeeded in reaching Sutter's Fort with about seventy of the ill-fated Donner Party.

CHINESE

Chinatown was situated about one mile from the center of town on one of the numerous beaches that line the Bay of Monterey. It was admirably selected for the business carried on by its inhabitants—fishing and abalone-shell shipping. Its citizens were frugal, industrious, and well behaved. Little or no crime occurred among them. The census of Chinatown in 1875, was as follows: Man Lee Company, three men and three women; Sun Sing Company, three men, two women, and three children; Yek Lee Company, six men, two women, and one child; Yee Lee Company, six men, two women, and three children; Man Sing Company, four men and one woman; Sun Choy Lee Company, eleven men and one woman; Bow Lee Company, eight men, and Dai Lee Company, eight men. There were about twenty men and eight women outside of these different companies in different employment in the town and neighborhood.

The Chinese fished for rockfish, cod, halibut, flounders, red and blue fish, yellow-tail, mackerel, sardines, and shell-fish, the greater part of which were split open, salted and dried in the sun for exportation to San Francisco, whence they found their way to the mines throughout the State, and abroad. The amount of dried fish exported from Monterey at that time was estimated to be nearly 100 tons annually. They collected, also, large quantities of abalone shells, which found a ready market at \$20 a ton. They possessed about thirty boats, nearly all of which were built by themselves, and were sailed in the Chinese fashion.

RELICS OF THE PAST

THE CUARTEL on California street, a two-story adobe building, with a balcony running round it, was first used as a barracks for the Mexican soldiers, and during the American occupation, was used by the United States soldiers. It was built in 1840 by Jose Abrego, acting under orders from Governor Alvarado, and cost \$11,000, redwood then selling at \$50 per 1000 feet, and nails at \$36 a keg.

The books of the First Public Library Society were kept there. The Methodist Episcopal Church and Sunday School held their meetings in the building. The Cuartel was also used as the schoolhouse until the school was transferred to Colton Hall.

THE PRISON was first built by Walter Colton, adjoining the old calaboose, but in 1855 a new and more substantial one was erected as the county jail, in the schoolhouse building (Colton Hall).

THE OLD BLOCK HOUSE AND FORT stood on the hillside overlooking the bay. About the year 1843 Gen. Micheltorena dug a deep ditch on the site of the present fort, with two or three embrasures for guns which were never mounted. When the United States squadron under Commodore Sloat took possession of Monterey in July, 1846, the block house was built and ship guns mounted. On the arrival of Co. F. U. S. 3rd Art., in January, 1847, earthworks were thrown up, and it was picketed and guns were mounted.

THE OLD CALABOOSE was built in 1832, by Governor Figueroa, and stood at the junction of Pearl and California streets.

MARRIAGE OF THE HOOVERS

The late Father Ramon M. Mestres of Monterey, gives the following story, substantiated in his own words:

"During the first year I was here the public school building burned and the trustees rented buildings in various parts of the town for use of the classes. Lou Henry was one of the teachers and came to hold classes in the little hall we used for our parties and social affairs in the parish.

"Her children were mostly those of Catholic parentage and after her classes were concluded for the day I used to give them religious instruction. While Miss Henry did not actually assist me in this work she kept her children together for me and in this way gave me valuable help. As a result we became very good friends.

"Her father, Mr. Charles Henry, was cashier of the Bank of Monterey, of which Mr. Thomas Field was president and through this circumstances there were meetings at the homes of both Mr. Field and Mr. Henry, the former being a member of my parish, so the friendship was strengthened.

"After Miss Henry left to become a student at Stanford she came to tell me that she was engaged and said she would like to have me meet her fiance. She brought Herbert to see me and they talked about the possibility of having me marry them. I said I was happy to meet her future husband but that I could not unite in matrimony two people not of my own faith.

"Mr. Hoover asked if there was no way it could be arranged and I told him he would have to ask the bishop to give me special permission to act as a chaplain, as I had been appointed a military chaplain during the Spanish-American war by Archbishop Reardon of San Francisco.

"The matter was left that way and so it remained until the end of the year when Bishop Montgomery came here to give confirmation. The parish held a reception for him in the hall where Miss Henry had been teaching and both she and Mr. Hoover attended the reception.

After the program was over they came forward to meet the bishop and, during the conversation Mr. Hoover turned to the bishop and said, 'Father Mestres has refused to marry us without special permission from you. Will you give it?'

"'Is that correct?' the bishop asked me, and I told him it was. 'Then you have it,' replied the bishop, and thus informally, by mere verbal permission, was the last obstacle removed and thus I came to perform the ceremony in the 'house on the hill,' as Miss Henry called it."

COLTON AND THE INDIANS

Sixty of a tribe of wild Indians, who live in the mountains, about two hundred miles from Monterey, made a descent upon a farm within thirty miles from Monterey, and carried off a hundred horses. Twenty of the tribe, with the chief, remained behind to secure further booty. Intelligence of this having reached Capt. Mervine, he dispatched a mounted force, apprehended them and brought them to Monterey for trial.

Colton says: "They were as wild a looking set of fellows as ever entered a civil tribunal. The chief was over seven feet high, with an enormous blanket wrapped round him and thrown over his shoulder like a Spanish cloak, which set forth his towering form to the best advantage. His long black hair streamed in darkness down his waist. His features strikingly resembled those of General Jackson. His forehead was high, his eye full of fire, and his mouth betrayed great decision. His step was firm; his age must have been about fifty. He entered the court with a civil but undaunted air. I could get no satisfactory evidence that he, or the twenty with him, had actively assisted those who took off the horses, so I delivered them over to Capt. Mervine, who commanded the military occupation of the town.

"The United States troops were formed into a hollow square, and the Indians were marched into the center where they expected to be shot, and still not a muscle shook, and the features of each were as set as if chiselled from marble. What must have been their surprise when Capt. Mervine told them they were acquitted by the tribunal!

"They were then taken on board the frigate, where the crew had been mustered for the occasion. Here they were told how many ships, men, and guns we had at our command; so much to inspire them with awe; and now for their good will. The whole party were rigged out with fresh blankets, and red handkerchiefs. The chief was attired in a uniform of one of our tallest and stoutest officers: navy buttons, epaulettes, sword, cap with gold braid, boots and spurs; and a silver chain was put about his neck, to which a medal was attached. He looked every inch a chief. The band struck up Hail Columbia, and they departed, vowing eternal allegiance to the Americans."

FREMONT'S FAMOUS RIDE

The ride of Col. Fremont in March, 1847, from the ciudad de los Angeles to Monterey—a distance of four hundred and twenty miles—and back, exhibits in a strong light the iron nerve of the rider, and the capacities of the California horse. The party on this occasion, consisted of the colonel, his friend Don Jesuse Pico, and his servant, Jacob Dodson. Each had three horses, nine in all, to take their turn under the saddle, and relieve each other every twenty miles; while the six loose horses galloped ahead, requiring constant vigilance and action to keep on the path. The relays were brought under the saddle by the lasso, thrown by Don Jesuse or Jacob, who, though born and raised in Washington, in his long expeditions with Col. Fremont, had become expert as a Mexican with the lasso, sure as a mountaineer with the rifle, equal to either on horse or foot, and always a lad of courage and fidelity.

The party left Los Angeles on the morning of the 22nd, at daybreak and reached the rancho of Don Thomas Robbins—one hundred and twenty-five miles from the starting point—at twilight. Leaving here in the morning and reaching San Luis Obispo at nine that evening. Their next stop on the following day was at the Salinas, and from there they reached Monterey. They immediately started on the return journey to Los Angeles, making eight hundred and forty miles in about seventy-six hours, with actually but one relay of horses.

COLTON'S TRIBUTE TO HIS FIRESIDE FRIENDS

In closing his "Three Years in California," Mr. Colton pays the following tribute to his fireside friends of good old Monterey: David Spence, from the hills of Scotland; W. E. P. Hartnell, from England, the best linguist in the country; Don Manuel Dias, a native of Mexico; James McKinley, from the Grampian Hills; Don Manuel Jimeno, once secretary of state; Milton Little; Don Jose Abrego; J. P. Leese, from Missouri, whose wife was the sister of General M. G. Vallejo; James Watson, born on the Thames; Charles Wolter of German origin; Governor Pulacio, from Lower California; J. F. Dye; James Stokes, from England; Senor Soveranez, whose saloon is lit by eyes bright as nuptial tapers, and where the Castilian flows soft as if warbled by a bird; Padre Ramirez, and the Rev. S. H. Wiley.

Monterey lost one of its most cherished ladies, when Mrs. Thomas O. Larkin took her departure. Here for eighteen years she had lent a charm to its society. She was the first lady from the United States that settled in California.

PORTOLA'S CROSS

On July 14, 1769, Gaspar de Portola, Governor of Lower California, at the head of a party of sixty-five persons, set out from San Diego to rediscover Monterey. He arrived there, but failing to identify the place, merely erected a cross and proceeded on his way north. That cross inspired Bret Harte to write the following poem:

Pious Portola, journeying by land,
Reared high a cross upon the heathen strand,
Then far away
Dragged his slow caravan to Monterey.

The mountains whispered to the valley's "good!"
The sun, slow sinking in the western flood,
Baptized in blood
The holy standard of the Brotherhood.

The timid fog crept in across the sea,
Drew near, embraced it, and streamed far and free,
Saying: "O ye
Gentiles and Heathen, this is truly He."

All this the Heathen saw; and when once more
The Holy Fathers touched the lonely shore—
Then covered o'er
With shells and gifts—the cross their witness bore.

From Tuthill's History of California, we quote:

"The Indians, as Viscaïno had predicted, were ready converts, and under those dark Monterey pines told of the great cross that was planted by Portola before he

knew he was at the spot he courted; that when their superstitious dread wore off they had approached, planted arrows and feathers in the earth around the cross, and hung strings of shells and sardines, as their choicest offering upon its arms."

THE PARISH PRIEST

Monsignor Ramon M. Mestres passed away Wednesday, August 6, 1930. Through a term of thirty-seven years as administrative of the San Carlos Catholic parish of Monterey, Monsignor Mestres served his parishoners, and attained national recognition through his work in restoring the historic Carmel Mission.

His name became familiar nationally during the Hoover-Smith Presidential campaign, when it became known that it was Father Mestres who married Miss Lou Henry and Herbert Hoover at Monterey in 1899. Monsignor Mestres was born in Barcelona, Spain, October 19, 1865, of a prominent Spanish family. His father was Colonel Ramon Mestres of the Spanish army.

The young man, who was trained for the priesthood at the Jesuit university at Barcelona, first came to Los Angeles at the age of twenty-four. He was ordained at that time for the priesthood. After serving in the southern city and later at Santa Cruz, the priest was placed in charge of Monterey in 1893.

In 1915 King Alfonso XIII of Spain, in recognition of Monsignor Mestres' work in the restoring of the missions, bestowed upon him the decoration of the Royal Order of Isabella.

TO FATHER MESTRES

(By Esther B. Kiley, Monterey, 1930)

San Carlos mourns thee, Father Mestres,
San Carlos mourns today,
A well-beloved and faithful pastor
For thou hast passed away.

Oh, lofty soul, now flitting yonder—
No longer to earth bound—
Already in holy communion
With saintly spirits found.

Through years of living earthly service
With Jesus thou did toil
And many weary burdens lightened
On Monterey's fair soil.

And now, thy earthly work accomplished,
Thy Master called thee home,
To sit with him in royal splendor,
No more from Him to roam.

Farewell to thee, dear Father Mestres,
For thou hast gone above—
A light upon the golden stairway,
A beacon is thy love.

Farewell to thee, Dear Father Mestres,
San Carlos mourns today,
But thou wilt never be forgotten,
'Till time has passed away.

REMINISCENCES

The step-son of Jules Simoneau recalls a gay old day of half century ago: "A small cluster of rambling and yellowed adobes, basking and drowsing in the warm California sunlight—plank-paved streets twisting aimlessly through the town—a cow contentedly chewing its cud as it meditated or dreamed in the middle of the street—a lazy atmosphere of supreme contentment prevading the entire pueblo. Thus was the Monterey of half a century ago as pictured by one of its old-timers, who returned to this town of his boyhood, after an absence of forty-five years."

Rich in historical background, rich in scenery and natural beauty, rich in art and literature, the town was inhabited by people who lived for the pure joy there was in it, who cared not about manana (tomorrow), and who failed to place any value in material wealth. This step-son of Jules Simoneau, the Monterey inn keeper and life-long friend of Robert Louis Stevenson, describes his step-father as being "the finest man there ever has been."

A daughter of Simoneau, living in Monterey, paid a simple tribute to the man as she named him a "wonderful father" and one who was "gentle and good and would never say an unkind thing of anyone."

During Robert Louis Stevenson's stay at Monterey, Jules Simoneau kept an inn at the intersection of Munras and Pearl streets.

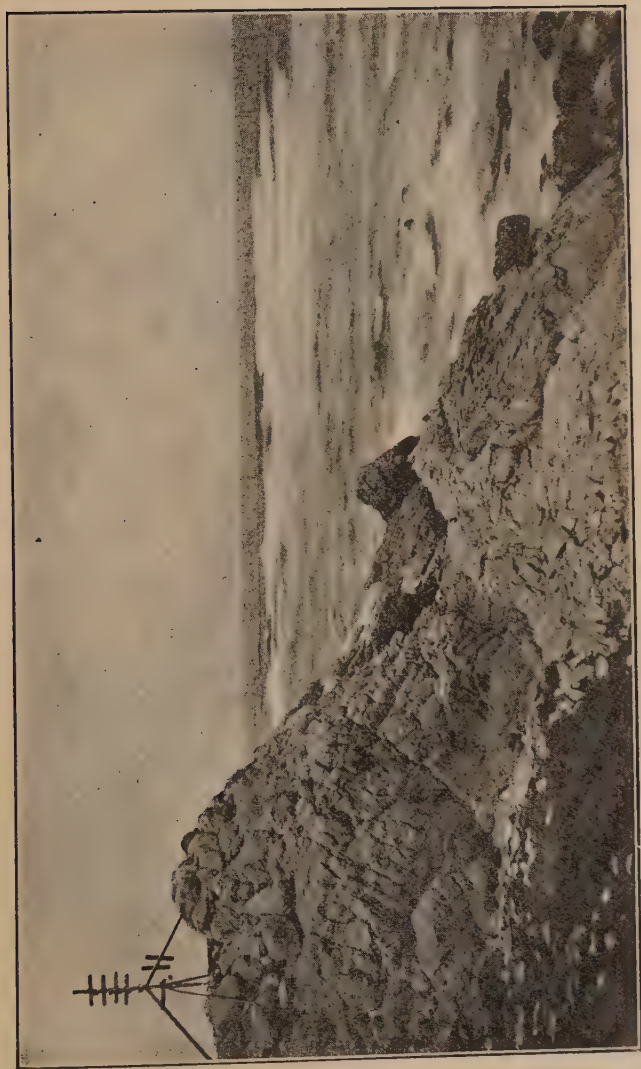
AN OLD LEDGER

In an old ledger of the late Milton Little of Monterey, one of the early pioneers, who conducted a grocery store there from 1841 to 1853, one of the pages shows the account of Thomas O. Larkin, and the other a portion of the index, with the name Walter Colton.

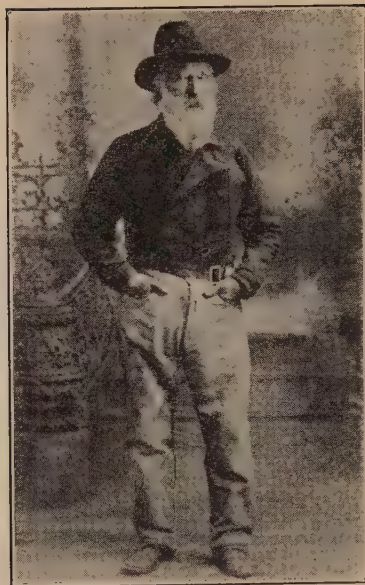
Among the prominent names in the ledger are those of Thomas O. Larkin, who started an account in 1843; Walter Colton; Manuel Castro, prefect of Monterey, 1842-1846, who wrote the famous letter to General Fremont on March 5, 1846, asking him to leave the country; Judge G. E. Dickinson, builder of the first brick house in California, at Monterey; Captain Fitch; John Gilroy, a pioneer of 1814, and founder of the town that bears his name; W. E. P. Hartnell, intimately connected with the early history of California; Captain Paty; Robert Semple, president of the first Constitutional Convention; Juan Antonio Vallejo, and Dona Maria Antonio Pico de Castro, wife of Simeon Castro, alcalde of Monterey, 1836-1842.

SCHOOL DAYS, 1796-1846

In 1785, fifty men comprised the presidial company at Monterey, of these but fourteen could write. In October, 1795, an order was issued by the governor placing a tax on batchellors as well as married men, for the support of schools. By this decree the attendance of all children over seven and under ten years of age, both of civilians and soldiers, was made obligatory and such of the non-commissioned officers of the presidio who were unable to read and write were ordered to attend.



Cabrillo Point. Named in 1542 by Juan Roderiguez Cabrillo.



Jules Simoneau



San Carlos Church.

Following is a list of Monterey school teachers, their salaries and the term of service:

List of Teachers	Salary	Term of Service
Jose Rodriguez	Taught gratuitously	May, 1796
Miguel Archuleta (soldier)	\$2 extra pay allowance	Jan. 1818-22
Jose Tiburcio Castro	Taught gratuitously	Jan. 1829
Petronila Rios	\$20 per month	Feb. 1833
Jose Maria Aguilla	\$20 per month	March, 1834
Juan Iguera	\$20 per month	June, 1834
Miguel Avila	\$100 per annum	April, 1835
Jose Mariano Romero	\$1000 per annum	Nov., 1835
Florencio Serrano	\$1000 per annum	Dec., 1836
Enrique Cambuston	\$1200 per annum	Aug., 1840
Jose Maria Campina	\$1000 per annum	July, 1841
Francisco Gomez	\$40 per month	June, 1844
Jorge Allen	\$1000 per annum	March, 1845
Florence Serrano	\$500 per annum	Jan., 1846

W. E. P. Hartnell issued a document December 10, 1833, as follows: He announced that he would open at Monterey, a "casa de education" for a limited number of pupils, not under eight years of age. By the favor of God, the establishment would be opened at the beginning of the coming year; and as there were but limited accommodations for pupils—the wilderness hereabouts being narrow—early application should be made. Instruction would be given in reading and writing, Spanish grammar, French, English, German and Latin, arithmetic and book-keeping, mathematics and philosophy. Particular attention would be given to teaching the Christian doctrine, and the boys' habits and manners. For his board and lodging and education, each pupil should pay \$200 yearly. They should furnish their own books and stationery, and bring with them certain clothing. Three weeks thereafter, namely, on January 1, 1834, the school was opened. Fourteen boys were brought together, and yet in a year and a half the school was closed.

In May, 1834, Governor Figueroa reported that there were primary schools at Monterey, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles, they were all for boys; none for girls existed.

STYLES OF 1816

The dress of the women at Governor de Sola's inaugural ball held at Monterey in 1816 was the same style as had been used by the first families nearly half a century before—an enagua of fine white muslin almost transparent, coming down half-way from knee to foot, ornamented with spangles of gold and floreado, all round, presenting a very striking appearance in the light of lamps, torches, and candles.

Hair in front was cut short and came down to the middle of the forehead; this front was then called the tupe. A lock on each side, called balcarras, hung down to the cheek; the rest of the hair was gathered up behind in black or colored silk net. A close-fitting jacket of silk joined the enagua at the waist, and was buttoned or hooked up to the neck. Flesh-colored silk stockings, low shoes of white satin, pendants and dormilonas, very long ear-drops, and strings of Lower California pearls round the neck, were worn; also a wide scarlet ribbon round the waist, whose ends fell to the bottom of the skirt, with a gold plate five or six inches wide terminating

each end. There was also a rebozo of silk of different colors. Street shoes, or zapatos de patillo, had high heels made of light wood.

Blas Pena, born at Monterey in 1823, says that in his day men wore corduroy or cloth britches, jackets, broad-brimmed, low-crowned hats, placing around the crown a girdle of silver or gold thread, or beads. Top-boots were common of chamois skin or leather, the upper part secured with silk ribbon of various colors. They also wore berruchi shoes, and another kind called zapatonos, a large clumsy affair. The berruchi were tied on the outer side, the zapatonos on the middle of the foot, with thin straps or with strings.

Some of the men wore short breeches, reaching down to the knee only, open about six inches on the outer side, where were buttons of silver, or of some base metal. They had falls which were closed with a fine silver button, or with one of copper. The buttons used by the wealthy had the Mexican eagle stamped on them. The breeches were secured round the waist with a handsome silk sash, which was further ornamented with tassels of gold or silver thread, the ends hanging on either side, or both on one side, but never in the middle. Men were likewise accustomed to wear cloth sleeves of blue or black with silk or velvet cuffs, round which was silver or gold thread wound.

Women in former times braided their hair in one piece, and twisted it round the top of the head, which fashion was called peniado del molote, the molete being held by a comb made of horn, or of tortoise-shell. The American Captain Fitch, in one of his voyages from Peru, brought to Monterey four tortoise-shell combs, which he sold at \$600 each, one of them being purchased by Jose de la Guerra y Noriega, one by Mariano Estrada, another by Joaquin Maitorena, and the third by M. G. Vallejo.

In 1804, Commandante de la Guerra prohibited civilians of any class the wearing of any insignia or ornament of those used by the military troops—especially the cuffs, coloarin, or edging of the collar, and the solapa or lapels of red color. Any one wearing any of those appendages should have them taken off, and should suffer eight days' arrest in the calaboza. A repetition of the offense would be punished according to the condition and circumstances of the offender. All which was published by bando (Proclamation), and the corporals were instructed to see that the bando was obeyed.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST FOREIGN VESSEL AT MONTEREY

We may be sure that the arrival of the first foreign vessel at Monterey was an event. It was in 1817. Lieutenant Don Jose Maria Estudillo was commandante of the military post, and Don Vicente Pablo de Sola was governor. On a soft spring morning, while a gentle breeze was blowing in from the northwest, the lookout stationed at Punta de Pinos came rushing in on horseback through the presidio gate, and made straight for the commandante's house.

"What is the matter?" asked Don Jose, coming to the door. "A sail! A strange sail, far out at sea; it is very far out, but it seems to have the intention of coming here," replied the lookout.

"Ho, there! My glass and trumpet," shouted the commander; "and bring my boat, the best one with the gold braid; and don't forget my boots and hat. Where is my sword? and hunt me up that chart of the flags of all nations."

Arrayed in his most imposing habiliments, the commander was ready to meet the enemy.

"Now sound the drum!" he cried, "and let the infantry and artillery appear; let all who love their country join with me in her defence, prepared to shed our last drop of blood for God and the King!"

The drummers rushed forth, beating for dear life round the plaza, while the troops mounted their horses, and the artillerymen and militia repaired to the fort. The women made everything ready for flight, and the old men and boys got out their old swords and fire-locks, and scoured from them the rust.

At the fort the men heated some balls red hot, so as to do the fullest execution upon the ship.

"Is it a pirate," they wondered, "or a Frenchman, or Yankee?" It did not matter; it was all one; it should see, whatever it was, that the country was not to be so easily wrested from its noble and brave defenders.

Slowly and surely as an impending fate, the vessel approached, until distinctness marked its very outline, and the ever-broadening sails were loosened and allowed to flap in the wind.

The commander planted himself at the foot of the fort. He clutched his big trumpet nervously; he gazed at frequent intervals through his glass, and studied attentively his flag pictures. Life was sweet, but his mind was made up. Life without honor was valueless; and better eyes dim in death than awake to see California sons slain, her daughters ravished, and the little children with their brains dashed out upon the rocks!

By and by, after faithful study, applying to the matter to the fullest extent the exercise of his astute intellect, the commander pronounced the strange sail a schooner of 80 or 100 tons burden, but of what nation it was impossible to determine. The streaked and starred bunting flying at the mast-head was not on his chart of the flags of all nations, which was fully fifty years old. It was evidently a private signal, and there was not a reasonable doubt of its being that of a corsair, the red streaks signifying rivers of blood, and the stars the number of cities taken. He thought he could discern warlike preparations on board; nevertheless, he would play on her at once his old successful tactics, and raise a white flag. If he could thus lure the enemy into his power, he might yet save the commonwealth. Presently the gallant commandante placed his trumpet to his lips and bellowed:

"Que buque?"

"No sabe Espanol," was the reply which came back across the water as from another world.

"Ship ahoy! Que bandera " bravely persisted Don Jose, determined to know the truth, however unpalatable.

"Americana!" came from the schooner.

If there were now only a boat at hand; if Spain, in the days of her grandeur,

had only supplied the metropolitan seaport in Alta California with a boat wherewith to board ships, he would show the world what a brave man will do in the service of his country. But alas! There was none. And not without show of reason Ferdinand, Charles, Phillip, might ask, why burden Spain with the expense of a small boat at the port of Monterey, which has no commerce?

Meanwhile the governor, who had tarried to mend some rips in his full-dress uniform, appeared upon the scene, attended by his officers, all with shoes blacked and hair oiled.

All on shore felt the dreaded moment approaching, as a boat was seen lowered from the vessel and making toward them. Fearlessly it approached the land, and as the bow touched the beach a man stepped forth, smirking, and nodded to the august assemblage. Instantly he was surrounded by soldiers, and the measure taken of his man-killing capabilities. He was arrayed all in black, high hat and swallow-tail coat—a privateer disguised as a priest, it was whispered.

Fortunately for the peace of California, the creature carried no weapon. He was wholly in their power. If, as they supposed him to be, he was the captain of that great and villainous-looking craft, they had him in their power.

Leaving the army to guard the boat, lest some daring sailor should rush to the rescue of his captain, the Yankee skipper, for such was the quality of the invader, in the center of a platoon of cavalry was conducted into the presence of the governor. Signifying that he spoke only English, an interpreter was procured in the person of a seaman from the boat.

After a hearing before the governor, the latter replied: "We cannot find you guilty of being a pirate or a spy, for lack of evidence, though doubtless you are both. A storm might have blown you hither; and wanting water you may have said you had Chinese goods to sell. Neither can we prove your flag piratical, though it looks so, as indeed do you. You may have water; but you must be off within five hours or be hanged."

The captain did not delay, and that was the reception given to the first vessel that touched the shores of Monterey.

THE PHYSICIANS OF MONTEREY—1769-1844

A surgeon by the name of Pedro Prat accompanied an early expedition to Monterey in 1769, but he became demented and left for Mexico in 1770, where he died. Other surgeons following were:

Pedro Castan	- - - -	1773-1774	Jose Maria Benites	- - - -	1803-1807
Jose Davila	- - - -	1774-1783	Manuel Quijano	- - - -	1807-1824
Manuel Moreno	- - - -	1785	J. Evan, Perez de Leon	- - - -	1829
Pedro Carbajal	- - - -	1785-1787	A. Gonz, del Castillo	- - - -	1830
Pablo Soler	- - - -	1791-1800	Manuel de Alva	- - - -	1831-1840
Jose Castillo	- - - -	1792-1818	Manuel Crespo	- - - -	1832
Juan de Dios Morelos	- - - -	1800-1802	Edward Bale	- - - -	1844
Manuel Torres	- - - -	1802-1803	Faustino Moro	- - - -	1844

Francisco Torres, a Mexican, was in practice at Monterey in 1835; John Townsend and Andres Castellero signed a certificate of ill health as "professores de medicina" in March, 1846. In 1785 the viceregal government transmitted to Monterey

enty copies of a treatise on small-pox, which had been sent from Spain, and ordered their distribution among the people, and in 1797 the viceroy ordered that precautions against that disease, then prevailing in Oajaca, should be enforced.

Extraordinary sanitary precautions were practiced at Monterey after the death of Commandant Sal in 1800. In May, 1844, the small-pox was brought to Monterey. On the 28th the ayuntamiento determined to establish a hospital for poor patients. A board of health was appointed as follows: Thomas O. Larkin, David Pence, Watson, and Osio, presided over by Serrano. A house in the outskirts was taken at a monthly rental of eight dollars. Any poor person was to be admitted, and food and medicine to be distributed to those for whom there was no room. The care of sailors who might be admitted was to be paid for by the master of the vessel or the respective consul. Two nurses were appointed, and a corporal and four men were to give burial to such patients as should die.

A committee appointed at the meeting referred to collected funds. The governor agreed to give \$125 monthly during the continuance of the epidemic; Governor Micheltorena individually gave twenty-five; the bishop, twenty-five; Larkin, five; and twenty-eight others from one to four dollars each. The total monthly promised amount was \$249, and that was the first hospital established in California.

The ayuntamiento of Monterey in 1835 appointed a commission to select a burial ground for foreigners separate from that for resident Catholics. On the 31st of July, 1839, the cemetery at Monterey was consecrated, having been in use since 1770. It was 60 veras square; the wall was built by the convicts, under the auspices of Alvarado.

"JACK" SWAN

John A. Swan, who came as a sailor on the Soledad from Mazatlan after 11 years of adventure as a sailor in many parts of the world, made two trips with Capt. Cooper on the schooner California in 1843-44, then quit the sea. He kept a little shop and sailor's boarding house at Monterey, which later became famous as California's first theatre. His name appeared from 1844 on Larkin's books and in other records; he made a trip to the gold mines in '48; went to Fraser River in '59-'63, again visited his native country, British Columbia, in '64 and '66, and from that time on resided in Monterey. In the later years down to '85 this kind hearted old sailor, 73 years old, burdened with poverty and deafness, lived in the old historic adobe, delighting in the old ruins that kept alive his dreamy recollections of the past; and occasionally, with "pioneer of '43" plainly inscribed as credentials on his hat band, he made trips to San Jose and San Francisco to look after the constantly lessening band of his old-time acquaintances.

HANGING OF "MATT" TARPEY

"Matt" Tarpey, it seems, who was one of the oldest residents of Monterey, sold a piece of land to one Nicholson, and after the sale Tarpey went upon the land and cut from it cord wood which he sold. This caused trouble between the two men, and Tarpey, nursing his anger, went to the ranch, March 14th, 1878, for the purpose, it was believed, of killing Nicholson. His intended victim was absent, but meeting Mrs. Nicholson, either accidentally or purposely, he killed her, seven large

buckshot entering her body, one piercing her heart. She was a woman highly respected and her funeral, two days later, at Watsonville, was attended by carriages and horsemen, over a mile in length.

The citizens were under an intense state of anger and passing resolutions at Watsonville on the evening of March 15, condemning the murderer. On the following day a large number of citizens began assembling at Monterey. In the meantime Tarpey had been arrested and lodged in the Monterey jail and the purpose of this large assemblage of people was easily anticipated. The sheriff took no extra precautions whatever to protect his prisoner, in fact he was their accomplice, for late in the afternoon of March 17th, the vigilantes seized the sheriff upon the street and binding him with ropes, left him under a small guard.

The citizens then hurrying to the prison began breaking in the wooden doors with a sledge hammer, the exact time, 4:30 o'clock, as telegraphed to all parts of the state. Three or four of them then entered the jail, they broke down the iron door leading to Tarpey's cell and binding him with ropes they brought him out and placed him upon a wagon. As they brought Tarpey from the jail, the wife and mother stood at the door and with tears streaming from their eyes, pleaded with the mob, not to hurt Tarpey.

Leaving the jail, Tarpey, under escort of about three hundred heavily armed men in buggies and on horseback, was taken to an oak tree a short distance beyond the present Hotel Del Monte grounds. The doomed man was then seated upon a box on the wagon, informed that his time had come, and if he wished, he could make his last speech. Tarpey, who had himself taken part in many early executions, for nearly thirty minutes begged for his life. At the end of that time they placed a new unstretched rope around his neck, one end fastened to the limb overhead, and driving the wagon from under him, he was slowly strangled to death, his knees touching the earth because of the stretching of the rope. Leaving the body hanging, the party returned to Monterey. Later Coroner Pardee went after the body and conveying it to the town, gave it to his wife. An inquest was held, but no arrests were made and thus ended an illegal execution that is today remembered.

VIGILANTES OF MONTEREY

The "vigilantes" first took the law into their own hands August 10, 1850, and hung a hard character named William Otis Hall, who had been tried and convicted of grand larceny by a jury of twelve men in the court of sessions the previous day. Sheriff William Roach thus laconically reported the affair: "Between one and two o'clock this morning a party of unknown armed men broke into the prison and gagged the jailor, then proceeded to the cell of Hall by force of arms and there produced death upon the prisoner by strangulation." In the same year nine prisoners escaped from this jail that Colton built, and the vigilance committee resolved to let no more guilty men escape, and in less than two years, 1854-56, broke into jail and hanged, at different dates, four prisoners from the rafters.

The story of Anastacio Garcia is but one of the hundred desperadoes of that day. In 1855, he was in a Monterey fandango creating a disturbance, and as Con-

table Isaac Wall was about to arrest him for disorderly conduct, Garcia drew a revolver and killed Wall instantly. Immediately jumping upon his horse, he fled towards the Salinas, accompanied by a "compenare." He was followed by a sheriff's posse of ten men and overtaken on the Salinas plains. In the running fight which took place three of the sheriff's party were badly wounded, and Joaquin de la Torre and Charles Layton, the light-house keeper at Point Pinos, were killed. Garcia escaped, but later was captured in Los Angeles county and lodged in the Monterey jail. The citizens, fearing that he might escape or his friends rescue him, concluded to forestall the law by hanging the desperado. Assembling in a body on the morning of February 24, 1857, they marched to the jail, and, surrounding it with a guard heavily armed, they broke into the "lockup" and bound the sheriff, hand and foot. Then breaking into Garcia's cell, hanged him to one of the rafters, weighting his body with a heavy log chain.

THE BELCHER-ROACH VENDETTA

About ten o'clock at night, on the 18th of June, 1856, at the city of Monterey, in the Washington Hotel, Mr. Lewis Belcher was shot while talking to a friend at the bar. The shot was fired by an assassin from behind a pillar in the corridor. At the time the bar-room was full of people. The shot was no doubt fired from a revolver, and took effect in the abdomen, making a large hole and tearing the intestines fearfully. Mr. Belcher lingered until two o'clock the next day when he died from the effects of his wound. At the time of his death he was the receiver of the estate of the orphan heirs of Jose Maria Sanchez. The killing of Belcher made the seventh violent death up to that period, growing out of this affair, for a beggarly sum of \$70,000, which seemed to do no one else any good except the "ancient fraternity of constables, scribes and lawyers."

Jose Maria Sanchez of Monterey was accidentally drowned near his house in 1852. A short time after his death his widow married a man named Gordon Williams. Lewis Belcher became one of the bondsmen of William Roach, who administered on the estate of Sanchez, and Roach got possession of all the money and property belonging to the estate. Gordon Williams, the husband of the widow Sanchez, was killed by the blowing up of the Jenny Lind steamboat on the 12th of April, 1853, and his widow a short time after married Doctor Sanford, who took sides with Belcher, who thought he should have the handling of some of the estate with his friend Roach. Dr. Sanford, the husband, took a leading part in favor of Belcher, who had commenced legal proceedings against Roach, and he and a brother-in-law of Roach met in a barroom at Monterey. A dispute arose between them, when Sanford drew a pistol, and would have shot McMahon, Roach's brother-in-law, but was prevented by a bystander in the room. McMahon then went out and obtained a pistol, came back and confronting Sanford, gave him notice to defend himself. Both fired at the same time, and both fell dead! This left the former Mrs. Sanchez a widow for the third time.

A brother-in-law of Dr. Sanford's named Atwood, and a warm friend of the doctor's during the excitement and trouble, put an end to his life by blowing out his brains with a pistol. After the death of Sanford and McMahon things became

still hotter for the interested parties. There were two gentlemen in Monterey, Isaac Wall (Speaker of the House of Representatives of California in 1853) and the other named Williams—both strong friends of Roach's.

They started on a Monterey tour with arms and ammunition and a pack mule to carry their blankets and camp utensils. The Belcher men supposed they were going to meet Roach, and that they had a large sum of money packed on the mule. Wall and Williams were waylaid on the Salinas plains and both were shot and killed, and Wall was also slit down the back in several places with a knife. Anastacio Garcia was thought to have been paid by the Belcher party to do the deed. The Sheriff summoned a posse of six men to go to the Mission of Carmel, where Garcia resided, and arrest him. It was dark before they arrived at the dwelling, and the house being closed and the doors fastened, the Sheriff demanded admittance; and Garcia replied by firing a volley out of his house at the Sheriff and his deputies, and succeeded in killing three of them, and finally making good his escape.

Belcher now began to maneuver to find the oft-made widow a new husband, and made a match between her and one of his friends, George Crane, who, after his marriage, was called George IV, being the lady's fourth husband within four years. Before the ceremony was performed the widow deeded to him all of her immense property, which he managed to squander by spending it among his friends, and in being elected to the Legislature from his county. The last heard of Crane was that at the close of the rebellion, he died in New York.

The Vigilance Committee of 1856 was fully organized in San Francisco, and Belcher at once came to the city and became a member of that body, pledging them his influence in the counties of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and Monterey. He repaired with five or six men to the city of Monterey, where he was killed. After his death, Roach considered himself free from personal danger, and he traveled around the country as usual in all his accustomed haunts and places. His greatest foe was dead, and the bloody scenes and angry feuds appeared to be buried in the past, and finally Anastacio Garcia was known to be at the Mission of Carmel unmolested.

After awhile Garcia became emboldened and ventured into Monterey, where he was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in several of those terrible assassinations and cast into prison in that city, where he was hanged to the rafters by several of his old friends who adopted the desperate motto, that "dead men tell no tales."

William Roach was in Watsonville transacting some business that kept him rather late in the night. He mounted his horse, perfectly sober, and journeyed toward home. During the night the horse, without its rider, returned home. About three miles from Watsonville there was a stopping place, and nearby the house a well. One of the people on the ranch went to the well in the morning to draw water and discovered the body of a man in it. He gave the alarm, and when the body was drawn out it was identified as that of William Roach, the last victim of the Belcher-Roach vendetta murders, which cost ten or more citizens their lives—many useful, and some of them good men.

After the death of George Crane his widow had but a small portion of her first husband's (Sanchez) immense estate left, and she bought a piece of land near San Juan. She married again for the fifth time and was living there in 1910.

RELIGION

The first Protestant church service south of Drake's Bay was held August 2, 1846, by Walter Colton, a Congregational minister, on board the Congress, he being chaplain of the man-of-war. He remained in Monterey nearly two years, but there is no record of his having held service "on shore." On the steamer California in February, 1848, arrived the young Presbyterian divine, Samuel H. Wiley, who located in Monterey. He preached to a congregation of nearly three hundred, mostly soldiers and marines, and established a Sunday school. David Jacks being one of the teachers. Rev. Mr. Wiley remained some eighteen months and then removed to San Francisco.

The Methodist Episcopal Church North held their services as early as 1847, Eli Anthony, a young local pastor from Santa Cruz, conducting the services. The Rev. Henry Cole, three years later, organized a Methodist Church and services were held in the old Cuartel building, he being the pastor. During the Civil war, 1860-64, the Rev. A. C. McDongall was stationed there and pastors were there supplied until 1872. Rev. J. S. McGowan held his first service in Monterey March 14, 1875, in the old dance hall of the Washington Hotel, kept by Lockwood. From that time onward he held services in the town, the Methodist Episcopal Church North, worshipping with them, and in 1878 a little wooden building, costing \$1,300, was erected and consecrated July 14, by Bishop Leonidas Kip.

OUR HONORED GUESTS

President Benjamin Harrison and party visited Monterey, April 30, 1891. On behalf of Salinas, Monterey and Pacific Grove, President Harrison was presented with a solid silver card, having on one side an engraving of the old custom house, "Where the first American flag was raised, 1846," and on the reverse side, "Greeting to our President, April 30, 1891." The President, Secretary Rusk and the Postmaster-General John Wanamaker then made short addresses.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The corner stone of the Sloat Monument was laid July 4, 1902, in the presence of the "jackies" from the U. S. sloop of war Alert, pioneers, Mexican war veterans and marines, Major Edward E. Sherman, Captain J. G. Lambert, a pioneer of 1847, and custom house guardian for twenty-five years; Colonel Joseph Stewart, the second oldest West Point graduate; Capt. McAllister, J. B. Whittmore, George Bromley, and Col. Thomas E. Ketcham, a captain of Stevenson's Regiment, who landed at Monterey from the Susan Drew in 1847.

ADMIRAL THOMAS.

On May 1, 1908, there steamed into Monterey Bay, not one, but sixteen battle ships of the Atlantic fleet, iron clads, any one of which could have destroyed the nation's navy of 1846. The fog was so heavy that the flagship Minnesota, in command of Admiral Thomas, was well past Point Pinos before the fleet was seen from

shore. The first squadron, the Connecticut, Kentucky, Vermont, Louisiana, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Virginia remained at anchor two days, the second squadron, the Minnesota, Ohio, Missouri, Alabama, Illinois, Kersarge, and Wisconsin, remained until May 4th.

ADMIRAL "BOB" EVANS.

Early in the morning of May 5th the Connecticut returned to Monterey to receive her commander, Admiral "Bob" Evans, who had left the fleet at Santa Barbara, to recuperate at Paso Robles Hot Springs. "Fighting Bob" had been badly crippled by the enemy, rheumatism, but he swore that "alive or dead," he would enter the Golden Gate as Commander of the American Navy. A special train brought the admiral from the springs to Monterey and stepping aboard the Connecticut from his launch, immediately the flag of Admiral Thomas was lowered from the foretop of the Minnesota and Commodore Evans' flag "broke" out over the Connecticut. They immediately steamed from the harbor, Evans' flagship leading.

STRANGE FACTS

CUSTOM HOUSE REVENUE:

The total revenue collected by the custom house at Monterey in 1845 was about \$140,000. Between 1844 and 1845, 134 vessels arrived. Among them were 45 of American nationality, 11 British, 8 French, 2 German and Swedish, 5 Russian and 3 South American.

FREMONT:

While Colonel Fremont was at Monterey in 1846, he needed horses, so he sent to the natives of the Tulare plains and purchased 187 horses and mules, paying for each animal one small butcher knife and a string of beads.

BILLIARDS:

The game of billiards was first introduced at Monterey in 1828. No bets were allowed, and the price of the game was one real.

FIRST PIER:

About the middle of 1845 a pier was constructed at Monterey, contracted for by the authorities with Larkin. Estevan de la Torre furnished 1,500 cart loads of stone at \$1 per load; the stone was quarried by some military deserters and Indians, who were given their food and \$1 daily. The piles were furnished by Garner at \$4 each, laid down near the pier. The cost of the pier was \$8,000, more or less, and was made a preference charge on the custom house.

PONY EXPRESS:

Governor Gutierrez in February, 1836, ordered that mail leave Monterey on the 7th of the month, at 8 P. M. The soldier carrying it to be relieved by another at Santa Barbara, who was to be relieved at San Gabriel by the soldier who takes the mail to San Diego. Mails to leave San Diego the 22nd of every month at 5 A. M. for San Gabriel, Santa Barbara and Monterey. A horse and vaquero, to attend the soldier in case of accident, was to be kept ready, and the courier kept to time, according to table of arrivals and departures at each halting place. The people were to be notified twenty-four hours before arrival, so as to have letters posted.

SAW MILL:

A saw mill, forty-horse steam power, was erected on Point Pinos by Jacob Laese in February, 1853. Two writers speak of this mill as being put up March 28th and completed May 10th, 1853. It would saw 10,000 feet of lumber every twenty-four hours. In 1857 it was valued at \$10,000 and assessed to Gregory & De Graw.

WASHINGTON HOTEL:

The hotel, which was fifty feet in width and over two hundred feet in length was built of adobe in 1840, the adobe being obtained from the rear of the San Carlos Church, the trees which were cut down to make way for the building being used in the support of the roof. The building would accommodate over a hundred lodgers and after the gold discovery it became the gambling headquarters of the town.

OLD GABRIEL
(Monterey Democrat, 1888)

"Old Gabriel is an Indian, and an inmate of the County Hospital of Monterey County. His name is Gabriel, and he is between one hundred and forty-five and one hundred and fifty years old. Unfortunately, the exact date of his birth is unknown, but sufficient evidence has been adduced to prove the truth of the above figures.

Father Sorrentine, the parish priest of Salinas, and Mrs. W. S. Johnson, furnished the editor of the Monterey Democrat with the following facts:

"It is well authenticated that at the landing of Junipero Serra at Monterey in 1770, he was a grandfather, and when the first chapel was built at the site of the present Carmelo Mission, in 1771-72, he was present and assisted in erecting the adobe walls.

As the Indians did not marry until they were at least fifteen years of age, he would necessarily be thirty-two years or more before he could possibly be a grandfather. He is a native of Tulare County, but came to Carmelo when quite young.

"Under the instructions of Junipero Serra he learned to cut and lay stone, so that he was one of the principal workmen at the building of Soledad and San Antonio Missions. When it came to the erection of the Carmelo Mission he was so well skilled in the use of the tools of that day that he often now speaks of his ability as a stone-cutter during that work. At the time of the building of the Soledad Mission (1791) he had his second wife, and in this connection, Father Sorrentine states that in 1845, when Bishop Amat and himself arrived at Monterey, they were met by a large number of the native population, the oldest of whom was Gabriel, reputed as then having his sixth wife, but this wife has been dead about thirty years. In conversation with the oldest inhabitants at that time they all agreed that Gabriel was more than one hundred and ten years of age.

"Ex-Tax Collector Manuel Castro's mother died about four years ago, aged ninety-five years, and the old lady often spoke of knowing Gabriel, when she was a child, and that he was then called "Old Gabriel," and his grandchildren were older than she herself. An old lame Indian, who died years ago, aged one hundred and ten

years, once asked by the Rev. Father how much older he was than Gabriel, laughed heartily and said: 'Gabriel was an old man when I was a child.' "

THE VIZCAINO-SERRA OAK

At each edge of the American continent an oak tree has become historically prominent. On the Atlantic the famed and revered Charter Oak gained renown when, in 1687, Connecticut's Royal Charter suddenly disappeared and escaped falling into the hands of the officers of King James. The tree was blown down during a storm on August 21, 1856, but a section of its trunk was preserved by the Connecticut Historical Society, and a marble shaft, unveiled with due ceremony in 1907, now marks the spot where stood this celebrated tree.

On the Pacific Coast the historic Vizcaino-Serra Oak cradled an infant Spanish colony that grew into a great American commonwealth. Surviving three centuries of time, and rescued from the sea, where it had been cast by thoughtless hands, this silent actor in a mighty drama now stretches forth its leafless branches in the shadow of the old parish church at Monterey.

The story of the "Charter Oak" is one of the oft told tales of Colonial America, the story of the Vizcaino-Serra Oak is not so well known.

Eighty-five years before the disappearance of Connecticut's Royal Charter, Sebastian Vizcaino made his famous voyage that resulted in the discovery of the Harbor of Monterey. As a part of the landing ceremony, Father Ascencion said mass under a large oak tree that stood near the beach where they landed, and under that same tree Vizcaino, with due ceremony, unfurled the Spanish flag.

This tree was of unusual size, of striking appearance and easily identified. Father Ascencion kept rather a full diary during this history making voyage, and in it he described this oak in detail, noting also its location. This diary came into the possession of Father Serra, and when Portola, after his first and fruitless expedition, returned to San Diego with the belief growing in his mind that there was no such harbor as Vizcaino had described, Father Serra called Portola's attention to this oak tree as a certain and easily found landmark of Vizcaino's "noble harbor." On his second expedition Portola found the oak tree described in Father Ascencion's diary, together with other landmarks described by Vizcaino.

Undisturbed, but watched with loving eyes and reverend because of its historic association, the Vizcaino-Serra Oak grew and thrived until 1903, when as a result of some engineering and construction work, it became partially submerged, the result was that the oak sickened and died.

In 1905 the historic landmark had disappeared, and somehow managed to get into the bay from where it was rescued by some fishermen three miles out at sea. The tree trunk was then erected on a prepared mound in the grounds of the San Carlos Church, where it is now, majestic even in death, with a marble tablet appropriately inscribed beside it.—Dawn and the Dons.

TWO LEGENDS

LOST PEARLS OF LORETA.

The Custom House at Monterey is the setting for many Spanish legends, of

which, "The Lost Pearls of Loreta" is one of the most interesting. According to tradition, while California was still under Mexican rule, with Pio Pico as Governor, the chivalry of the "caballeros" and the beauty of the women were outstanding features of the community. La Favorita (Ysabel Herrera) of Monterey, was known as the prettiest of the señoritas.

She was an orphan and lived in the old Jimeno house, on Main street (old convent) with her wealthy uncle, Manuel Jimeno. She longed for a string of pearls and told all of her suitors she would never marry until one should come who could fill her lap with them.

Finally there came to Monterey from Los Angeles a handsome Spaniard, Vincent de la Vega, who won from all the local "caballeros" in the horse races. He won La Favorita's heart but with the same provision concerning the pearls.

He exacted a promise of marriage from her and promised her the gems, asking, however that she voice no objections as to the manner in which he might procure them.

After a long absence, de la Vega returned with the pearls, and told a thrilling story of how he had stripped them from the most Sacred Lady in the Mission of Loreta, of how he had killed a priest while engaged in the theft, and of his final escape.

Ysabel was at first horror stricken but when she realized that he had done this for her, her feelings changed to pride.

That night at a ball given in the Custom House, La Favorita wore the string of pearls. During the evening a priest entered the ball-room, accused de la Vega of robbery and murder, and made after him. La Vega seized his sweetheart, made for the nearby cliffs and was about to jump into the bay, when a shot rang out and he fell dead. Ysabel picked up her lover and leaped into the waters of the bay with him.

THE SHERMAN ROSE.

The rose, as the story goes, was given to Miss Bonifacio by Lieutenant W. T. Sherman when he had been ordered east, and while calling on his lady love for the last time, with the promise that when it bloomed he would come and claim her as his bride. Together they planted the rose, vowing to remain true to each other until his return to her.

The general never returned, the promise was never fulfilled, and Miss Bonifacio is made to spend the remainder of her life in unrequited love. Anna Geil Andressen, in her book entitled "Historic Landmarks of Monterey," says: "Miss Bonifacio knew Lieut. Sherman, and in common with the young ladies of Monterey in that early day, received the attention of Lieut. Sherman that grew out of the social events of that period.

"It was well known in Monterey at that time Miss Bonifacio was engaged to a young Spanish Californian, Don Estrada, a brother of Dona Josefa de Abrego, and half brother of Governor Alvarado; while Lieut. Sherman was at the time engaged to Miss Ewing, whom he afterwards married. Miss Bonifacio never married her youthful lover, Pedro Estrada, and passed away still a señorita, at Monterey in

1915. (The Sherman Rose and home of Miss Bonifacio that used to stand on Alvarado street, has been reproduced in Sherman Lane).

GENERAL JOHN A. SUTTER

Monterey—Alvarado—Sutter—Marshall—"GOLD." That is the foundation of the gold discovery in California. Had not Governor Juan B. Alvarado at Monterey granted land to John A. Sutter, Marshall would not have made the great discovery that opened the gates of the world out of which poured the multitude of people that changed a territory into a state in the space of ten years.

John A. Sutter arrived at Monterey in July, 1839, and presented letters of recommendation to Governor Juan B. Alvarado, together with a petition for a large tract of land as an *empresario colonizacion*. Although Governor Alvarado was not in a position to grant this petition at once, he advised Sutter to apply for naturalization papers and suggested that he select a tract of land which might be granted to him one year later.

Sutter selected his land at what is now the city of Sacramento and there built Sutter's Fort. At the end of a year he received his final papers of citizenship, together with the grant of eleven square leagues of land. Sutter's Fort thus established grew to be an institution of considerable importance upon the Sacramento frontier.

In accordance with the plans of John A. Sutter, a sawmill was being constructed at Coloma, with James W. Marshall in charge of construction, assisting him were Peter L. Wimmer, his wife, Elizabeth Jane, and two sons, John and Martin Wimmer, Henry W. Bigler* seven other members of the Mormon Battalion and some Indians.

* (From Bigler's diary we quote: "Monday 24th, this day some kind of metal was found in the tail race that looks like gold, first discovered by James Martial, the Boss of the Mill").

The simple words quoted above by the young Mormon laborer, described an event of such momentous consequence as to change the current of history; not only did Marshall's memorable discovery in '48 affect the history of California—its influence was felt throughout the world.

Colton said: "When the gold fever reached Monterey every servant in the place deserted; none are to be trusted in their engagement beyond a week . . . General Mason, Lieutenant Lanman, and myself, form a mess, we have a house, and all the table furniture and culinary apparatus requisite; but our servants have run, one after another, till we are almost in despair; and this morning for the fortieth time, we had to take to the kitchen, and cook our own breakfast. A general of the United States Army, the commander of a man-of-war, and the Alcalde of Monterey, in a smoking kitchen grinding coffee, toasting a herring, and peeling onions."

THE GAY NINETIES

POLITICAL RALLY.

The Republican Rally and demonstration at Monterey was the grandest affair ever witnessed in the old town. The streets were handsomely decorated with bunting. The long procession composed of ladies and gentlemen on horseback and in carriages, and voters on foot carrying torches and transparencies, met the incoming train at the depot and there, amid the booming of anvils and a brilliant display of

fireworks, received the Hon. Thomas Flint, Hon. J. M. Soto, the Salinas drill corps and visiting delegates.—Pacific Grove Review, 1892.

CENSUS REPORT.

According to the report of Census Marshal J. R. Leese there is an increase of 21 children over last year in Monterey. The juvenile population of Monterey now amounts to 530.—Pacific Grove Review, June 4, 1892.

PARLOR CARS.

On Wednesday, July 20, 1892, the Southern Pacific put parlor cars on what has been dubbed the "Monterey Limited," from San Francisco to Monterey. Each car contained 20 revolving chairs.

BICYCLE CLUB.

The Monterey Bicycle Club was organized on May 15. H. A. Greene has announced his intention to offer a league badge as a prize for a slow race, and all cyclers in town are practicing for the event.—Monterey New Era, 1892.

TOWN CLOCK.

Monterey wants a town clock to be placed upon the splendid new schoolhouse. Joseph Schulte estimates the cost of a suitable clock at \$800. He offers, generously, to give \$25 toward the fund and his services for keeping the clock in repair and regularly wound for three years.—Monterey New Era, April, 1892.

TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION.

A grand Republican rally was held at Monterey Saturday evening last. A torch light procession, headed by a few old time Democrats who had got their eyes open and turned from the error of their ways to Harrison and protection met the Hon. S. M. Shortridge at the station and escorted him to Bagby's Opera House, where that gentleman entertained his hearers for two hours with one of the best political speeches ever delivered in the old town. S. J. Duckworth also addressed the meeting in Spanish.—Pacific Grove Review, Sept. 22, 1888.

BIG FISH.

The Portuguese fishermen of Monterey caught in the bay and shipped to San Francisco a 400-pound fish of the albatross species. This fish is seldom seen outside the waters of the Mediterranean, and is considered by epicures one of the most toothsome morsels abounding in the sea, the choicest cuts readily selling at fabulous prices.—Pacific Grove Review, Sept., 1892.

SILVER TRUMPET.

At a meeting of the fire department Sunday night, to make final arrangements for a parade, Chief W. E. Parker was treated to a most enjoyable surprise.

A. B. Gunzendorfer, foreman of the Monterey Hook and Ladder company No. 1, presented him, on behalf of the fire department, with a beautiful silver trumpet of the most elegant design.—Monterey New Era, July 7, 1892.

EARLY HOTELS.

Monterey attractions most appreciated by the tourist are its hotels. To say that the Pacific Ocean House (now The Kimball Hotel) is the best is not saying too much. This model establishment is centrally located on Alvarado street about

one minute's walk from the railroad depot. The St. Charles Hotel (now The Mission Inn) is the rendezvous of our most substantial visitors. It occupies a commanding position on Tyler street.—Pacific Grove Review, Aug. 27, 1892.

TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM.

The strong temperance play of Ten Nights in a Barroom will be presented by a good company at Bagby's Opera House at Monterey, Thursday evening, the 21st. No charge for reserved seats. Music will be furnished by Prof. Urbanus' band.—Dec. 16, 1893.

SOME WHALE.

Monday afternoon the fishermen in Monterey succeeded in landing one of the largest specimens of basking shark ever known in these waters. It measured thirty-five feet long and fifteen feet through the thickest part. It is claimed that the liver of the monster landed here, will contain three hogsheads of oil.—Sept., 1893.

YERBA BUENA.

Postmaster Jacob R. Leese, on Thursday last, received as a present from the midwinter fair commissioners a picture representing Yerbt Buena, now San Francisco, in the spring of 1837. It shows the first house built in San Francisco by Jacob P. Leese, the father of our postmaster.—Dec. 23, 1893.

H. A. Greene of Monterey has donated a choice lot in Pacific Grove to be raffled off for the benefit of the Monterey County Midwinter Fair fund.—Sept., 1893.

PASSING OF "JACK" SWAN, BUILDER OF THE FIRST THEATRE.

Jack Swan, the well-known character of Monterey, is no more, having passed away Monday evening. He was 77 years of age, a native of England, and had made California his home for the past 53 years. His familiar figure, crowned with a hat, the band of which bore the words, "Pioneer of 1843," his tin cup, ear trumpet and slate will long be remembered by all who loved to listen to the stories of early days related by this good natured sailor.—Pacific Grove Review, Jan. 11, 1896.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AT MONTEREY

The special train consisting of an engine and seven cars, upon which the President and his party made the trip to this coast, is now side-tracked at Hotel De Monte.

The train is composed of the combination baggage and smoking car Atlantic, the dining car, St. James, two compartment cars, the Omena and the Diana, two twelve-section drawing-room sleepers, the Pelion and the Charmion, and the private car, Olympia, which is occupied by President and Mrs. McKinley.

It is one of the finest trains ever sent out upon the track. The Olympia is seventy feet long and has five private rooms and one sofa section. Two of the rooms contain brass beds, large mirrors and wardrobes. At the rear of the car is the dining and observation car. It is sixteen feet long and contains an extension table and two cabinets. The private rooms are finished in maple, mahogany and koko, and the kitchen in English oak.

The compartment cars, in which the members of the cabinet, their wives and guests are accommodated, are finished in vermilion, elaborately carved. The rooms

are painted in ivory and gold. The ceilings are beautifully decorated and the upholstery and draperies are in harmony with the general color scheme. The smoking car is fitted up with a barber shop, bathroom, writing cabinets and library.

The members of the party besides the President and Mrs. McKinley are Private Secretary Cortelyou, Secretary of State John Hay, Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of War Elihu Root, Attorney General Knox, Postmaster General Emory Smith, Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, Secretary of the Interior Ethan A. Hitchcock, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, Senators Joseph Benson Foraker, Marcus A. Hanna; Representatives Wm. B. Shattuck, Jacob H. Bromwell, Robert N. Nevins, Robert B. Gordon, John S. Snook, Charles Q. Hilderbrand, Thomas S. Kyle, Wm. R. Morgan, Charles Grosvenor, Emmett Thompson, James A. Norton, C. E. Skiles, Henry C. Van Voorhees, Joseph J. Gill, John W. Cassingham, Robert W. Taylor, Charles Dick, Jacob A. Beidler, Theo. E. Burton.

The Presidential party's visit to Monterey was during the G. A. R. Encampment of 1901 and the following is the speech delivered by President McKinley on that occasion:

"I am greatly pleased to meet with the Civil War veterans and my comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. The shell that has exploded is safer than when exploded. It is a good deal more comfortable to talk about the war than it was to take part in war—very much safer. There is not nearly so much peril in it. And the events of war lose nothing by time; we rarely ever understand the story of our achievements. We fight our battles o'er, but we fight them at long distance, and none of our heroic adventures are forgotten. That is to my comrades of the war.

"The Nation you served so well owes you a debt of gratitude which it can never repay. You saved the jewel of freedom for the family of nations. You preserved with sword and by your sacrifices the freest government on earth. The South went to war rather than that the Union should live. The North engaged in the war rather than see the Union perish, and you triumphed. We consider less, great and appalling as it was, what the war cost us in life and treasure when we see what the war brought us in liberty, equality and opportunity. Americans never surrender but to Americans. The men who yielded after four and a half years of struggle, who were blood of our blood, finally yielded to their own fellow-citizens, and we are today a Nation reunited. I have passed, within the last ten days, over the track of many of the battlefields on which you fought. I have been greeted by the men whom you fought. I have seen the beautiful sight, beautiful to every lover of his country, of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic walking arm in arm with the Confederate Veterans, bearing the American flag and given welcome and each vying with the other in the warmth of that welcome to the President of the United States, and each demonstrating in friendly rivalry their devotion to the Government and to the flag that shelters us all.

"And so you are to be congratulated today upon what you did, upon what you suffered, upon what you sacrificed, that liberty and union might not perish. It cost a great deal. More than 500,000 lives were given up as a sacrifice for the preservation of the Union. Some things are so precious and so good that nations which get

them pay only with blood. And what blood this Union has cost us! But what a Union it is now! Washington, in addressing his troops before one of his battles, said to them: 'Liberty, property and life and honor are all at stake; upon your courage and conduct rest the hopes of our bleeding and insulted country; our wives, children and parents expect safety from us only, and they have every reason to believe that heaven will crown with success so just a cause.'

"Their cause was crowned with success and the Union was formed. In 1864 Mr. Lincoln at Gettysburg said: 'Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure.'

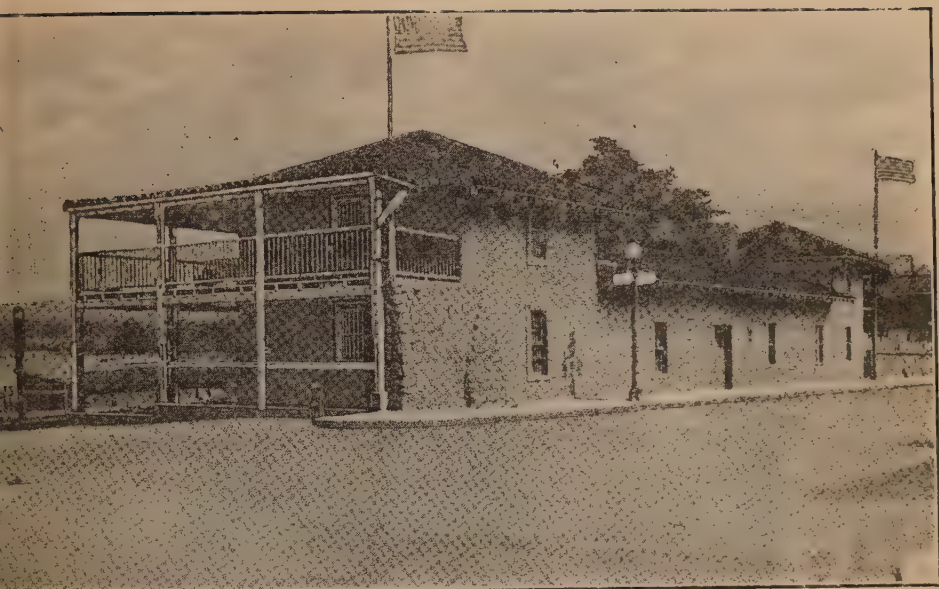
"That issue was settled and the principals of free government live, and they are brighter and more glorious than they have ever been before, and all due to the courage and valor and sacrifices of the veterans of the war.

"I suppose in this Grand Army Encampment of California and Nevada the soldiery of practically every state in the Union are represented. You were not all Californians in 1862. You came from the old states of the East, the Central States, the Northwestern States, some of you from the Southern States. All are Californians now, but when you enlisted you represented other states, and here you are today, comrades in feeling, in heart, in sympathy; comrades having the right to rejoice that liberty was saved to mankind and to civilization. I congratulate you. I cannot tell what pleasure it gives me to be with you today. I have been welcomed by all of my fellow-countrymen, but this is the first time in my long journey that I have felt the warm heart touch of so many of the men with whom I kept step from '61 to '65. And having saved the Union, it is the duty of all to keep it saved. We will not always be here, but the sons of the veterans on both sides of our war will be here, and their sons will follow, and this priceless heritage will be transmitted to our latest generation. Indeed, what you won, and what we mean to preserve, belongs to civilization and to the ages."

Secretary Hay said: "I must only say a word, for on an occasion like this an old soldier never knows when to stop. My own experience had nothing remarkable in it. I went where I was sent and did what I was told to do. I had no special hardship or privation, and won no glory. I have been embarrassed sometimes when my boys asked me how many rebels I killed. I generally got out of it by saying that I killed as many as they did of me.

"It is my pride to say that of all the veteran soldiers of many lands that I have seen in travels about the world, there were none that fought with more desperate courage, none that behaved with greater magnanimity to the foe, and none that after the war became as splendid citizens as the soldiers of the United States."

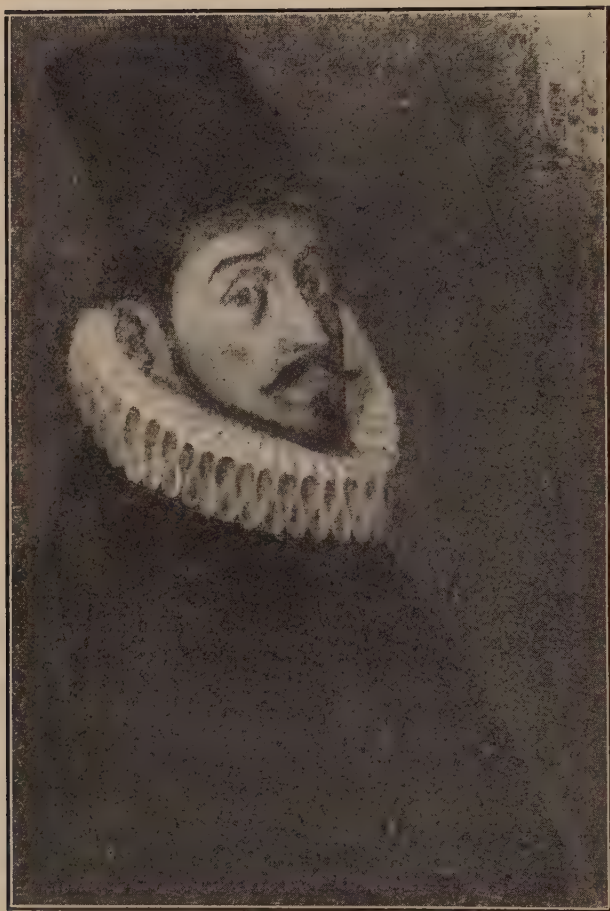
The invitation presented to President McKinley to attend the banquet was enameled upon a large abalone shell, and upon its polished surface, also appeared the badge of the G. A. R. in colors.



Custom House, 1814-1846



California's First Theatre



Gaspar De Zuniga—Compte De Monterey.

GENERAL MANUEL CASTRO

General Manuel Castro was born at the old Presidio of Monterey, on Christmas Day, 1821. He was ushered into Mexican rule at the beginning of her independence from Spain, and was destined to play an important role in the country's government. Mexico then included all the territory from the Gulf of Mexico west to the Pacific ocean, and north to the northern boundary of California.

In 1839, at the age of 18 years, he was secretary to the prefect of Monterey. He was the prime mover in the revolt against Micheltorena, governor of Alta California, and took an active part throughout the troubles of 1844 and 1845. He was once captured and exchanged, and was finally commissioned to make a treaty.

Under the administration of 1845 he was made prefect of Monterey district and lieutenant of the Monterey company. He was a warm supporter of Governor Pico, against General Jose Castro. In 1846 he was promoted as captain of the Santa Barbara company, and received a grant of 11 leagues of land, the celebrated Laguna Detache, but continued his services as prefect.

In the war with the United States for the conquest of California he was the most prominent figure on the Mexican side, and fought General John C. Fremont's army to the last.

He was sent south in July, 1846, as commissionado to effect a reconciliation between his cousin, General Jose Castro, and Governor Pico, who was his uncle. On the departure of General Jose Castro, he was elected to command at Los Angeles.

General Manuel Castro would never admit that he was, and it is not known whether he was one of the officers captured and paroled by Stockton's men. He was violently opposed to the treaty of peace, and to the moment of his death in 1891 remained loyal to his country and never became an American citizen.

BIRTHPLACE OF WESTERN CIVIL GOVERNMENT

(An address delivered from the portico of Colton Hall, Monterey, by Emmet Seawell, Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court).

"This Nation has always hallowed in memory the places and the persons whose names recall the prolonged struggles which have ever been the price of liberty. The memory of old Faneuil Hall will ever live in the hearts of Americans. Within its hallowed walls was rocked the cradle of American Liberty by John and Samuel Adams, by John Treat Paine and by Elbridge Gerry. Colton Hall, situated on the extreme westerly shores of the American Continent, separated by more than three thousand miles from old Massachusetts Bay Colony, seems to have been predestined to become the birthplace of Western Civil government, appointed by divine will to bring together this broad continent, extending from ocean to ocean, into an inseparable union of states dedicated to the central purpose of securing for its citizens equal political opportunity and protection in the enjoyment of the blessings of liberty, freedom of conscience in matters of religious concern, and a just and impartial administration of the law.

"Colton Hall was built and completed March 8, 1849, by Reverend Walter Colton, a native of Vermont, chaplain of the United States frigate "Congress" which watchfully lay in the harbor of Monterey Bay, prepared to protect our interests

against attack from foreign warships which, prior to and during our war with Mexico, hovered along our coast line, with covetous eyes fixed upon the shores of Alta California. Walter Colton, author and instructor, was a profound thinker, endowed with the vision of a seer and the spirit and courage of a crusader. He was the first Alcalde of Monterey under the defacto government and continued as such under regularly constituted authority.

"In conjunction with Robert Semple, a member of the Bear Flag Company which, on June 14, 1846, raised the insignia of the California Republic at Sonoma, he published here in Monterey "The Californian," the first newspaper to appear in California, August 15, 1846. At a time when the common law right of trial by jury was challenged he, then an alcalde exercising powers greater than were ever conferred on an English or American judge, in response to the challenge, is quoted as here saying: 'If there is anything on earth, except the cause of religion, for which I would die, it would be in maintaining the right of trial by jury.'

"Colton was an American of the Colonial type and through his veins coursed the kind of blood which impelled Ethan Allen, commander of the Green Mountain Boys of Vermont, but few in numbers, to lead a surprise attack upon the slumbering garrison of the British army, quartered at Fort Ticonderoga, and demand in the name of the Great Jehova and the Continental Congress, the immediate surrender of the fort. The enemy, stumped by the boldness and suddenness of the order, instantly obeyed without the semblance of resistance. Colton exemplified in a high sense the true American pluck and spirit that moved General John C. Fremont, Kit Carson and Peter Lassen, the pathfinders, and General John A. Sutter, Henry C. Larkin, General John Bidwell, Stephen Smith, Abel Sterns, Rodman M. Price, Hugo Reid, Pedro Sansevaïne, Ezekiel Merritt, William B. Ide and approximately two thousand American citizens to the occupancy of California before James Marshall discovered gold in Sutter's millrace at Coloma which set the tide of immigration running madly to this state. One year and a half before that exciting event, July 7, 1846, John Drake Sloat, Commodore of the Pacific Squadron, had raised the American flag over Monterey and taken possession of California in the name of the United States of America.

"It was not the lure of gold that brought California and its sister Western states into the folds of the Union, but the urge of the spirit of democracy, moving westward with an impetus that no mortal hand could stay.

"The assembling of delegates in Colton Hall in 1849 to enter upon the task of preparing a state constitution at a time when neither statehood nor an authorized territorial form of government existed, presents one of the most unique spectacles in the history of the origin and creation of civil governments. The sessions of the Federal Congress which followed the signing of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, July 4, 1848, had been too intensely absorbed with the question of slavery, which was casting its ominous shadows deeper and deeper upon the nation, to give consideration to California's petition for admission to statehood and it was left with a defacto government only, which consisted of the forms, rules and practices of the Mexican government carried forward by common consent and with such provincial

regulations as had been adopted by necessity in the larger communities, all being subject to the supervision of General Bennett Riley of the United States Army, whose authority, though not disputed, might well have been questioned in matters of civil jurisdiction. The state of land titles; pressing social, commercial and peace conditions, spoke loudly for a stable, adequate government.

"Congress having failed to provide a system of government, the inherent right of the American people to rule themselves in such cases asserted itself, and Governor Riley, who was in accord with that view, issued a proclamation fixing August 13, 1849, as the day for choosing by special election delegates to a general convention, the principal duty of which was to prepare for submission a constitution to govern the people of California. Forty-eight delegates, as the result of the election, presented themselves at Monterey and entered upon the performance of untried but tremendously important duties.

"The personnel of the delegates is most interesting. Two of the members were not twenty-five years of age; two, twenty-six; three, twenty-seven; one, twenty-eight; one, twenty-nine; two, thirty; one, thirty-one; three, thirty-two; two, thirty-three; six thirty-four; two, thirty-five; showing a clear majority of the delegates to have been under thirty-six years of age, and the eldest, Jose Antonio Carillo, a native Californian, being fifty-three years of age. Fourteen were lawyers; twelve, farmers; five, merchants; two, printers; two, traders; one, banker; one, physician; one, surveyor, and two or three were connected with the army and navy service. Delegate Abel Sterns had resided in California twenty years; Larkin and Reid sixteen years each; Sutter and Hanks, ten years each; while four had resided in California a period of but four months prior to their election as members of the convention.

"We now come to the strangest feature of all. Seven of the delegates were native Californians, former citizens of the Mexican government, one of this number being General Mariano G. Vallejo, who had been an officer in the Mexican army from early manhood. Captor and captive, men of alien blood, sat side by side at the conference table, engaged in preparing an organic law that would forever place California without the limits of the dismembered Mexican Republic. These native Californians had experienced the utter inability of Mexico to govern California or herself, and being in possession of indubitable proofs of attempted intrigues to place California under the rule of other alien powers, believed themselves justified in transferring their allegiance to the country which, by every token, California should form a part.

"Practically every state from Main to Florida, and from Florida to Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri had contributed one or more of its sons to the great work of winning the West for democracy. France, the land of La Fayette; Ireland, a dependency which had been struggling through the centuries for home rule; Switzerland, the only republic in all Europe; Scotland, the land of Wallace and Knox and Robert Burns, and Spain, whose hold upon its American colonies had been loosened by the iron hand of Napoleon the First, who had builded better than he knew for the democracy of the American Continent, each furnished a delegate to this,

the most remarkable assemblage that ever engaged in the business of statecraft.

"Within the membership of the convention were men who afterwards achieve state and national fame. Henry W. Halleck became Commander-in-Chief of the American Army during the Civil War; John McDougal, Governor of the state; Rodman M. Price, his work done here, returned to New Jersey and became Governor of that state and afterwards appointed a delegate to the Peace Convention of 1861; William M. Gwin, with General John C. Fremont, constituted California's first representatives in the United States Senate; John M. Jones was made a United States District Court Judge; Pacificus Ord was appointed United States District Attorney for the Southern District of California; and a number of others rose to high and responsible places in the official and social life of the state."

EARTHQUAKE OF 1800

(Account of earthquake at San Juan Bautista, as given in letter of the captain of the Presidio of Monterey, to Governor Arrillaga, on the 31st of October, 1800)

"Monterey, October 31, 1800.

"I have to inform your excellency that the mission of San Juan Bautista since the 11th instant has been visited by severe earthquakes; that Pedro Adriano Martinez, one of the fathers of said mission, has informed me that during one day there were six severe shocks; that there is not a single habitation, although built with double walls, that has not been injured from roof to foundation, and that all are threatened with ruin; and that the fathers are compelled to sleep in the wagons to avoid danger since the houses are not habitable.

"At the place where the rancheria is situated some small openings have been observed in the earth, and also in the neighborhood of the river Pajaro there is another deep opening, all resulting from the earthquakes. These phenomena have filled the fathers and the inhabitants of that mission with consternation.

"The Lieutenant Don Raymundo Carillo has assured me the same, for on the 18th he stopped for the night at this mission (San Juan) on his journey from San Jose, and being at supper with one of the fathers, a shock was felt so powerful and attended with such a loud noise as to deafen them, when they fled to the court without finishing their supper, and that about eleven o'clock at night the shock was repeated with almost equal strength.

"The fathers of the mission say that the Indians assure them that there have always been earthquakes at that place, and that there are certain cavities caused by the earthquakes, and that salt water has flowed from the same.

"All of which I communicate to you for your information.

"May our Lord preserve your life many years.

"HERMENEGILDO SAL—."

RELICS OF SAN CARLOS

Relics of the mission days, hand carved wooden statues, covered with dust of years, were found recently at San Carlos church. In poor state of repair, they will be retouched and placed on exhibition at the church.

Five statues in all were recovered. They are statues of Saint Anthony, Christ

the Good Shepherd, San Carlos de Borromeo and one of the Virgin in an old urn on the church property and another of the Virgin and the statue of Christ as the Good Shepherd in the attic of the church sacristy.

All had been discarded years ago, according to Rev. Gerald Cullerton, and were brought to light only a short time ago.

While there is but little doubt that all five of the statues have come down from the early mission days and are valuable relics of an important era in California history, one stands out particularly in interest. It is the statute of Christ as the Good Shepherd.

The artistry is crude, the figure out of proportion, almost positive proof that it is the work of a mission padre or one of his flock. The other four statues are the work of skilled artists and were probably brought over from Spain in the 18th century.

Other articles of interest have also been unearthed in the church grounds. In the old garage, torn down a short time ago, two human skulls were found. It is believed they were removed from their graves at Mission Carmelo when the mission's walls were strengthened, in Father Casanova's time, placed in the garage, which was then a barn, and forgotten.

Both skulls had prominent high cheek bones, indicating that they were those of Indians. The old statues recently brought to light will be only a small part of a large group of mission relics to be placed on exhibition at San Carlos church. Other relics which have been in the possession of the church and guarded closely, include vestments used by the mission padres and engraved silver altar cards, silver missal stand, silver candlesticks and other articles.

ADIOS.

5973 3

B 7 T



Y0-BTL-126

